

# THE GRAPHIC

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## EIGHTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

SAMUEL TRAVERS CLOVER - - - EDITOR

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### BLIND TO AMENDMENT'S VIRTUES

HOW strange that the usually fair-minded editor of the San Bernardino Sun should continue to break his lance on the shield of amendment No. 1, instead of doffing his helmet and admitting that he had been defeated by the facts. He quotes Oakland as deploring the loss of city taxes on \$15,000,000 of corporate holdings, but how much it has saved on the total assessable property is not stated. For the information of Editor Harbeson The Graphic reiterates the conditions in Los Angeles:

We lost the right to tax sixty millions of corporation property at 90 cents, amounting to \$554,000; we saved 40 cents—which, it is estimated, would have been the state tax this year—on \$320,000,000, thereby effecting a net gain to taxpayers, in the aggregate, of \$740,000. The tax rate in Oakland is higher this year, as in Los Angeles, not because of the tax amendment, however, but due solely to the largely increased budgets in each of the cities named.

It is little short of amazing that newspapers, otherwise intelligently conducted, should betray ignorance so lamentable in regard to the workings of the new tax system, which, thus far, has more than vindicated all the contentions of its advocates. We are ready to admit that San Bernardino county has, perhaps, cause to wince, owing to the unusual preponderance of railroad operating property in that county, but that selfish fact should not blind the editorial eye to the real virtues of the amendment. Oakland, being a railroad terminus, doubtless is doing a little extra squirming also on that account, yet we dare

affirm it is not a loser by the change of system.

Let us render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's; and unto selfish interests the things belonging in that direction. In other words, give credit where it has been rightfully earned—considering the state as a whole—and do not allow prejudice so to vitiate the viewpoint that a true perspective cannot be gained of the facts.

### SENATOR WORKS' INSINCERITY

"THERE is nothing to it; it is all done already," Governor Johnson is quoted as saying in reference to the vote on the constitutional amendment extending the recall principle to the judiciary. He may be correct in his forecast, but we hope not. We cannot believe otherwise than that it will be a mistake to pitchfork the judiciary of the state into politics in the summary manner proposed. The question should have been segregated from the other direct legislation contemplated by the amendment and voted on separately. In that event even Senator John D. Works' negative might have been recorded.

Never was a public official more disappointing than he. Students of his character had every reason to believe he would stand by his convictions though the political heavens fell, but, alas and alack! he has clay feet and a weak back. In spite of his strong disclaimer of the application of the recall to judges, he is found meekly accepting his medicine, because, forsooth, the governor, and others who helped him into office, are clamoring for the adoption of the unwise measure. Here are his first-expressed sentiments as outlined in a letter to a member of the California legislature. We reprint them because we regard his arguments as unassailable:

I am glad you had the courage and good judgment to oppose the application of the recall to judges. The future of this country is greatly dependent upon a fearless and independent judiciary. Any conscientious man who has served as judge will tell you that he has been compelled by his oath and his sense of duty to render decisions that were unpopular with him, and if left free to exercise his own desires no such decisions would have been rendered. Indeed, the most difficult thing a judge has to do is to control his own feelings and decide cases according to law and not according to his own feelings of sympathy or the reverse. Such a judge will, of necessity, render decisions that are unpopular with the public as well as himself in the performance of his imperative duty. It will be just such unpopular decisions that will arouse public resentment and induce the recall of the judge who has the honesty and the courage to do his duty, often against his own feelings. The judge who will bow to his own feelings or to public clamor, often ill founded, will never be recalled, while the judge who does his duty will fall a victim to the public indignation, based on wholly false ideas of the duty of a judge. We will still have judges that will do their duty fearlessly in spite of the big stick in the form of the recall. I hope we have courageous men enough in the legislature to resist the public clamor that is pressing for this legislation, that will make the weak judge weaker and encourage the dishonest judge to decide cases in such way as to secure public favor instead of deciding the law without fear, favor or affection. It will be a sorry day to this state when a law is passed that must, in the nature of things, degrade the judiciary and make it less honest, less fearless, less independent. No possible good can come of such legislation, while much harm may, and almost certainly will, result if any such law is enacted and attempted to be enforced.

What a commentary on the writer of these striking admonitions that he should be found saying he will now vote for the recall of judges because the people, whom he represents, evidently wish it! Of course, Senator Works is only voicing the statements of Governor Johnson, et al., when he says this, since, until after October 10, there is no way to tell what the people want in this respect. Even if they do favor it, is the senator to stultify his conscience to please the populace? In California, at home, he is a private citizen, merely, not a United States senator, and his vote should record or express his personal convictions; he has as much right to assume that

the people are against the recall of the judiciary as to decide they are for it. His insincerity is apparent.

### MORE BELATED MORALITY

LAST winter a rather stupid play, neither risqué enough to be a lure to the pruriently inclined nor yet of sufficient vivacity to attract by its sparkling lines, yclept "The Girl in the Taxi," was allowed to fulfill its rather dreary week's engagement in this city, mildly censured by the critics for its imported salacity, generally condemned for its pervading banalities. It was neither better nor worse than scores of "adapted" French plays seen here, whose continental brand of humor, depicting the roystering husband, holding lightly the marriage vow, is without special appeal to American audiences. That type may be common enough to the old world, but it is of too contemptible a pattern to be numerous in this country.

At a return engagement this week—why a return date, heaven and the booking office in New York alone know—the Taxi Girl company, in almost precisely the same cast as before and with the same tawdry features predominating, finds its volatile career temporarily checked by the public censor, Mr. Guy Eddie, who has solemnly decided that the taxi girl shall be marched off the stage unless she renders her scenic surroundings less suggestive. Admirable Mr. Eddie! Feeble-minded adults, properly desirous of conserving their morals, rise up in every direction to call him blessed, for, under his sapient supervision, a door here and a keyhole there have been opened and cleared, so that no fear of mental infection may follow a two-hours' sitting hereafter.

This exercise of censorship, so necessary to preserve the moral tone of a great city, recalls the swathing in flannel drawers of the nether limbs of the feminine entourage of the "Queen of the Moulin Rouge," when that equally stupid play was being put through its painted paces a year or so ago, at one of the local theaters. Having toned down art and exalted the conventions in this wise, Mr. Eddie surveyed his handiwork and evidently pronounced it good, since the queen was allowed to continue her revels, to largely-increased nightly audiences, under official sanction. Let us hope that the foolish persons who rushed in to see the taxi girl—given undeserved publicity by the public censor—were no worse disappointed than when he caused them to wait on the Moulin Rouge courtesan.

What a silly procedure this is in a public official! If a play is bad, morally and structurally, then those persons of legal age who are accustomed to exercise their own judgment in matters affecting their personal welfare should have the option of seeing it or letting it shed its immoralities on empty seats, as they choose. The city prosecutor, in his several efforts to redeem the local stage from pernicious foreign invasion, in each instance has merely induced the weak-minded to flock where sensible people scorn to tread. That this is true is proved by the thin audience that greeted the taxi girl's initial appearance Monday; after Mr. Eddie's unwise interference, the business was notably augmented, as in the Moulin case.

This action is remindful of what Mr. Frank Patterson, the well-known music critic of Los Angeles—now on the continent, whence he is writing a series of letters to The Graphic—told about in a recent article. He was considering censorship in its relation to art, particularly as it affected the stage. Diverging, he related this amusing, yet instructive incident, which I commend to Mr. Eddie's notice. He wrote:

There is a strong movement just now, both in Germany and France, against dime novel literature, penny dreadfuls or shilling shockers. A society was formed in one of the chief German cities and



it was decided to illustrate the evils of these things by giving an exhibition of the large collection which had previously been made of them. The exhibition was opened to the public free of charge and was intended, of course, to attract, especially, teachers, tutors, parents, guardians and such like. To the surprise of the promoters, however, it was soon found that the principal visitors were young people, who, it was observed, carefully noted down the names of the most dreadful of the books shown. After the lecture, several of the youths were followed, and their way took them direct to the nearest book store where these interdicted novels were for sale! The exhibition is no longer open to the public free of charge. It seems to me that the promoters of this scheme should take a lesson in human nature.

Human nature is the same everywhere, in adult as in juvenile, and the results of misdirected efforts to compel people to abstain from what is alleged to be not good for them invariably has the opposite effect intended. Mr. Eddie's foolish efforts are on a par with the asinine attempts to inveigle men into flirting with decoy women, in the pay of the police board, the object being to discourage the professional "masher" in Los Angeles. We applaud the motive but damn the method.

#### BURYING A SKELETON

**I**N commenting upon a recent editorial in The Graphic decrying Judge Bledsoe's insincerity in his approval of the recall of the judiciary, which the Upland News reprints, our esteemed contemporary takes occasion to compliment the editor of The Graphic in this wise:

Ordinarily, Mr. Clover is the only writer in Los Angeles who can be depended upon for a square, fair, concise and to the point opinion on a matter of vital importance, but even Clover has a habit of dragging from the closet that skeleton, the Evening News, which he terms as being much lamented. \* \* \* Mr. Clover has been our ideal as an editor, but we have one request to make of him and that is—that he put that Evening News skeleton in the closet, lock the door and throw the key into such a deep well that there is not a chance of its returning.

This is a refreshingly frank request and coming from so kindly a critic we are disposed to heed it. But before doing so, may we remind our contemporary that the skeleton we have occasionally dangled represented the fruition of a life-hope, marked the climax of a newspaper career of twenty-five years duration, ranging from cub reporter to newspaper proprietor. In it were the savings of two decades and a half of honest application at the editorial desk, the ambitions of one devoted to his profession, glorying in his work, for which he believed he was measurably fitted and, at least, loved. Is it unnatural, then, to deplore the bigotry of a judge who refused to recognize the principle for which the editor he fined contended, and who was fighting for the welfare of the community solely, and for no selfish purpose when he protested against the unjust rulings, the absurd decisions and the ridiculous political aspirations of Judge Bledsoe's Los Angeles fellow-jurist.

That narrow viewpoint of the San Bernardino judge, the later verdict in a large amount in the libel suit that followed, had a share in the downfall of the Evening News, whose demise was hastened by the unfortunate monetary panic, which was the crowning disaster. Its steady refusal to join in the hullabaloo for the Owens river undertaking has never been regretted by its editor; he believes today as he believed then that the expense was unwarranted and unnecessary, inflicting a burden on the community that was unjustifiable. One of the main contenders for this enterprise, the owner of a morning and evening paper in Los Angeles, who viciously branded as traitors all who sought to prevent the consummation of the economic crime, is today found offering to dispose of his interests in the San Fernando valley lands—acquired prior to the vote on the bonds—for several hundred thousand dollars. His total investment was twenty thousand. Other newspaper advocates of the measure, who also vilified the Evening News and its editor, charging they were subsidized, have gained similar prospective fortunes by reason of their attitude. The editor of the Evening News lost everything by his policy, except his self-respect.

Now, here goes the key to the skeleton closet!

We are not of those who condemn luck or who sit weeping over an unkind fate. The world is still our oyster!

#### OUR "STAINED FLAG" AT PANAMA

**T**HAT is a carefully-drawn arraignment of the United States government which Mr. Henry G. Granger, formerly United States consular agent in Colombia, makes in a recent number of the New York Independent in an article headed "The Stain on Our Flag." The "stain" appears to cause no mental disturbance to ex-President Roosevelt, judging from the following utterance, made by him last spring in an address delivered to the student body at Berkeley, in which he is quoted as saying:

I am interested in the Panama canal because I started it. If I had followed traditional, conservative methods I would have submitted a dignified state paper of probably two hundred pages to congress, and the debate would have been going on yet; but I took the canal zone and let congress debate, and while the debate goes on, the canal does also.

This aroused the Colombian minister to the United States, Senor Borda, to reply, which he did in a formal note to Secretary Knox, of which this is an extract:

As the fact whereof Mr. Roosevelt today boasts is the act committed by him in 1903, which at that time he described to congress as "the greatest triumph of diplomacy in the century" and against which Colombia protested as being an act of war at a time when the two nations were at peace, and a flagrant violation of the public good faith of the United States pledged in the treaty signed in 1846 and ratified in 1848, I deem myself forced to renew to your excellency, respectfully but firmly, that protest, in the name of the nation gratuitously, deeply and unexpectedly offended and injured.

Also, this rather bombastic speech by Mr. Roosevelt has occasioned Representative Henry T. Raney of Illinois to introduce a resolution in congress with a preamble deploring the fact that, while the government of the United States professes to be desirous of submitting all international controversies to arbitration, it has steadfastly refused to grant the petition of Colombia to submit to the Hague tribunal the Panama case. In view of this the house is asked to direct its committee on foreign affairs to take testimony and investigate Colombia's claims and report its conclusions.

Colombia's contention is that the treaty of 1846 was violated in prematurely recognizing the independence of Panama and that due to this act she was deprived of her reversionary interest in the canal property, title to which, by lapse of contract, would rest in Colombia, extension of time being valued at \$10,000,000. This latter sum, according to the evidence presented, seems to have been not unreasonably certain of collection; in default the French investors would lose everything. It will be remembered that Uncle Sam paid them \$40,000,000 for their junk.

Mr. Granger, from authenticated documents, traverses the case from its inception and reveals indubitably the connivance—to call it by no stronger term—of our government to trip up the Colombians. He reprints the correspondence emanating from Secretary Hay on the subject, that between the secretary of the navy and the captains of the war cruisers dispatched to the isthmus and the arguments of Minister Mendoza. They all point to Uncle Sam's culpability. Summing up, Mr. Granger finds three courses open to the United States to remove the stain from the flag:

First. Let things stand as they are, continuing to ignore Colombia's claim and arguments.

Second. Refer the dispute to arbitration, which would naturally mean the Hague court.

Third. Settle direct with Colombia through diplomatic channels.

We rather coincide with the view of Senator Newlands of Nevada, who agrees with Colombia that it is too late to talk about the disestablishment of the republic of Panama—that is a fait accompli—but it is not too late to pay the republic of Colombia the ten millions she had a right to expect from France and which compensation, in view of our direct violation of the terms of the 1846 treaty, is about the least amende honorable

we can make. It is properly held that Mr. Roosevelt's declaration, "I took the isthmus," does not, of course, alter the ethics of the affair. If Colombia had been Germany or Great Britain, no such action as we pursued at Panama would have followed. Adds Mr. Granger:

If not, then is not weak Colombia entitled to reasonable compensation for the seizure by our strong government of a valuable part of Colombia's territory, using for the purpose the raw Panama government as a cats-paw? Can our government, which, from humanitarian motives, returned twelve millions of dollars to China and spent a hundred million to free Cuba, refuse equitably to compensate Colombia?

Who can question what our honest course should be in the premises? If our government deems it inadvisable to pay a lump sum over to Colombia, for fear it may go astray, then Senator Newlands suggests that it be disbursed in such a way as to insure the money being used in the best possible manner for the restoration of Colombian credit—she is on a fiat money basis—and for the benefit of her commerce.

#### TRICKY TACTICS OF THE EXTREMISTS

**W**ITH Mr. Hearst striving to capture the California delegation to the Democratic national convention, and with the Republican extremists engaged in the effort to line-up the delegation to the Republican national convention for La Follette an edifying exhibition is unfolded of personal vanity and of petty trickery. With the penchant of Mr. Hearst for deification of the ego every well-informed person is familiar, but perhaps the vagaries of the extremist faction of the Republican party in the state is not so patent.

Here in Los Angeles the local anti-Taft papers are engaged in the fulsome laudation of La Follette and the minimization of every public act that redounds to Mr. Taft's credit, going so far as to urge a public display of bad manners toward the executive when he makes his promised visit here next month. This unfairness of spirit, this suppression of news in the pro-La Follette papers is characteristic of the bigoted attitude of a certain type of alleged reformers which is wilfully blind to any meritorious action in the party or person under criticism. Perhaps it is a winning method, but to the unprejudiced observer it would seem to be a short-sighted policy that cannot fail to be retroactive in its workings.

Mr. Taft unquestionably made deplorable mistakes in the earlier part of his administration, but ever since he emerged from the hypnotic influence of the Cannon coterie his course has been highly satisfactory in that it has been both courageous and progressive. Because he prefers to wait for the report of a scientific tariff board, rather than approve the haphazard, catch-as-catch-can tactics of La Follette, as demonstrated in his amended wool bill, he is not to be utterly damned. Time enough to condemn the veto when it has been demonstrated beyond cavil that the Republican party, through its present leaders, has no intention of revising the tariff downward.

Strongly as we deprecate the unnecessary high tariffs, we are averse to denouncing Mr. Taft until his duplicity has been fully revealed. We find much in him to commend, particularly his masterly veto message of the Arizona statehood bill, based on his belief that to extend the recall principle to the judiciary would be a grave blunder. Knowing that the new state could amend its constitution in this particular at a later period, his action is the more to his credit, since in enunciating a principle he realized that he was by no means preventing an act of folly for all time.

We agree with the San Francisco Call that the chief object of the extremists of the Republican party in California in attempting to belittle Taft is to split the organization and throw the delegation to La Follette. But of what avail? It will merely succeed in rendering the California delegation lonesome, for the indications point unerringly to Mr. Taft's renomination. He may not be elected, but we believe he will come much nearer to victory than the Wisconsin senator could hope to attain. As to Mr. Hearst's aspiration, it is hopeless; he is not in the presidential class with Woodrow Wilson or Judson Harmon, to name two of the leading tentative candidates.



## Among the Progressive Women

### FABLES INVOKED BY AN ANTI

**T**HAT dyed-in-the-wool, irredeemable, irreducible anti-suffragist, Mr. George S. Patton of San Gabriel, sends The Graphic the following fable, which he evidently considers is another nail in the coffin of amendment No. 8. Comment is reserved:

Raoul of Aiguillon in his curious and interesting chronicles of Aquitaine, written in 1340, tells a story that may or may not have a modern application, as one looks at it. Women, says the good old chronicler, while our dearest treasures and to be guarded and cherished as the very apple of our eye, are yet wilful, fickle and prone to love innovation and change, and ever to them that which is new and fanciful hath more merit than that which experience hath shown to have the greater value. And for this reason their interference in public affairs has always brought disaster and often ruin on the state where it hath been permitted, from the time of Cleopatra to that of Brunehaut, Queen of Austrasia. Their love of display and proneness to whimsical and outlandish custom in dress and adornments lead often to the ruin of their husbands, unless held under proper curb.

I have been minded to these reflections by that which took place recently in the country of Aiguillon, where a great part of the men having gone with the Duke of Aquitaine to the wars between the King of France and the Black Prince; our country being remote from the war and not suffering therefrom, the women thereof grew proud and idle. And as ever the enemy of man finds work for the idle hand and mind, the more light-headed and gossipy of the women stirred up the others to demand, that inasmuch as they vastly outnumbered the men, they should have an equal say in the parish councils, so that their clamors disturbed the whole countryside, and their homes and families were neglected.

At length the men of Aiguillon laid the matter before their lord, Dom Gregory, the good bishop of Bordeaux, and he thereupon called the women together and after advising and exhorting them to no avail, for his arguments were met by counterarguments by the leaders of the women, and woman by nature hath a quick wit, which, while lacking solidity, is plausible and often hard to answer. The good bishop then finding arguments of no avail, said to them, "Since you are so determined to take on you an equal part with the men in the affairs of the province, you should be equally ready to take your share in the responsibilities. I have here a letter from my good lord, the Duke Aquitaine, who, being hard pressed in the wars, asketh for more soldiers and, certes, if the women wish to wear the breeches, they must also when needed, shoulder the pike. Therefore, get ye ready for muster and let the seneschal of Aiguillon take to the wars men and women in proportion to their numbers."

Now this decision was not at all to the liking of the women, and after consulting they came again to the good bishop, who told them the following fable:

"Once upon a time the animals of the forest, being stirred up and made discontented by the idle and light-headed among them, clamored for a new constitution, and the lion, a wise and tolerant ruler, who had hitherto governed them with justice, called them all together in convention. Now when the convention had met, upon a vote being taken, it was found that the fieldmice outnumbered all the other animals, and thereupon the former, a giddy race, being swollen with pride, proceeded to enact unheard of and outlandish laws to the mortification of the other animals, until at length the bear arose in his place, and, being of a straightforward and rude disposition, asked them how they proposed to enforce these laws, and the fieldmice replying that they proposed to employ the elephants to enforce them, the whole convention fell into great laughter and advised them to leave the making of laws to those who had the power to enforce them, upon which the fieldmice retired and the affairs of the forest went on as peacefully and well regulated as before."

Now, when the wise bishop had finished the fable, the women, seeing its full application, returned to their distaffs and order was again restored in Aiguillon.

### AT THE WOMAN'S CITY CLUB

**D**R. ARNOLD GESELL, who has made a deep study of feeble-minded children; addressed the Woman's City Club at Monday's meeting at the Westminster hotel. Dr. Gesell

puts these children into three classes, the super-normal, the sub-normal and the un-normal—the last being children who through physical defects or other causes are merely backward, and need only a proper course of development to bring them to normal. According to the speaker, a great danger lies in treating the children of these three classes by the same methods, when their cases demand absolutely different remedies. Heredity was named as the cause of a great deal of feeble-mindedness in offspring, and to prove this statement, the doctor produced a series of charts illustrating how it is passed from generation to generation, and how nothing but radical measures can make it cease. His advocacy of special classes in the Los Angeles schools for the instruction and training of these unfortunates was evidently favorably regarded by the eagerly attendant women present. Next Monday, the speaker will be Miss Helen McGregor Todd of this city and Chicago. Although formerly a resident of Los Angeles, for the last ten years she has been engaged in the work of factory inspection with Florence Kelley and the Hull House organization.

### APPEAL FOR SIMPLE JUSTICE

**W**RITING in the San Francisco Call recently, Mrs. Frances A. Williamson makes the following vigorous appeal for support of amendment No. 8 next month. She says:

Voters of California, please ask yourselves the simple question, Is there one of the tenets of our theory of government which justifies your claim to recording at the polls your will as freemen which does not guarantee in theory the right of every free woman to record her will at the polls?

Is it not unnatural and unjust to impose restrictions upon one member of the human family which no wisdom, no fitness on her part can remove?

If ever a disfranchised class earned the right to have its political disabilities removed the California women have earned that right.

Is there not in moral, educational and sanitary questions a department of government which specifically belongs to woman's sphere?

Is not woman humiliated at the consciousness of the fact that a native born Chinese, who has attained his majority, can exercise the elective franchise, while she is denied that same privilege?

If, as alleged, women are already represented by men, when was the choice made, and do law and constitution recognize such representation?

Is not taxation without representation as great a tyranny now as when so declared by the colonists?

Is it not true that legislation is always in favor of the legislating class? The franchise enables man to protect his economic interest. Is it not just and fair that woman should have the same privilege?

In the writer's opinion, the time has come in our political life when justice, pure and simple, must take the place of traditional custom and prejudice.

By limiting the voting power to the male citizen, mothers, wives and daughters count for no more in our political life than the imbecile and the felon. We have as the organic law in our present constitution a deliberate indifference to the women citizens of our state, an indifference, which, if pressed upon any one of them by an individual, would be resented by any voter as an insult to the women of his household.

Opponents claim that government is founded on force, and force means fight, and it is taken for granted that women can not fight, hence they should not vote. Disproved by the text and spirit of our constitution, which declares that governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed expressed through the ballot box.

As there can be no private home without the feminine influence, so the great public home—the state—without the feminine influence in conjunction with the masculine influence loses, by lack of it, the full complement of intelligence, loyalty, patriotism and public interest in the state to which it is entitled, and which can only come from the exercise of full citizenship by both members of the state.

The interest a man takes in the state is in pro-

portion to his right as a voter under its laws. Just so it will be with woman. Give her the full enfranchisement, and with it will come the added public interest in public affairs for better laws, better morals, greater elevation of character in both private and public life, which alone make the true life of the state possible and continuous.

Voters of California, please consider these facts before casting your ballot on the suffrage amendment October 10.

### ON A 2,000-MILE AUTO TRIP

[Justice Harry H. Rose of this city is making an extended tour of the state, and beyond, by automobile, planning to go north as far as Klamath Falls. He has a fine camp equipment, and, with his wife and son—the latter in his own car—the party is certain of an enjoyable outing. Judge Rose has promised The Graphic to tell our readers of his experiences, so they may benefit who plan a similar motor jaunt.—Editor The Graphic.]

**M**Y last letter was written just before leaving Dunsuir, from which point the road through Sisson and Weed to Montague is good. Just outside Montague we had a fine dove shoot; supper at Montague and then a fifteen-mile run to camp on a branch of Little Shasta creek. Next morning we ran to Pennoyer on the California & Northeastern Railway—road very dusty. From Pennoyer to Bray and Antelope creek the roads are good. Supplying ourselves with fine beef and other comestibles at Bray's, we went into camp Saturday night, August 26, nine miles up Antelope creek. Next day we put in catching genuine Eastern brook trout—no trouble to get limit, from six to nine inches, with some rainbow trout, too, larger, and I creeled one Lock Leven trout. This stream was originally barren, but was stocked by the state commission and now affords the finest fishing in the state.

Just a week later, full to the brim with trout, venison and grouse, we left Bray for Klamath Falls. The venison, I regret to say, was not secured by our party, but was the result of two generous donations from Mr. George Bray and Mr. Knight of Adin, Modoc county, who were more successful than we were. From Bray to Mt. Hebron, thirteen miles, the road was good; from Mt. Hebron to Dorris, fourteen miles, both rough and dusty. Just out of Dorris is a fierce grade over a hill which the railroad tunnels. The grade on the north side of the hill is worse than on the Dorris side. From there, over easy rolling grades along Lower Klamath lake and river to Klamath Falls. About half way we were stuck for the first time on the trip, and, in fact, for the first time in more than 10,000 miles: Our Mitchell sprung a leak and left us dry of gasoline five miles from any town and sixteen from Klamath.

It was just noon, not a farm or ranch in sight. After a hasty lunch, I struck out straight north across lots to where I saw water glistening in the distance. There, by good luck, I found a lumber hauler who unhooked his team, took down two rail fences and towed me five miles into port at Keno, a little landing where by the courtesy of one of the citizens, a Mr. Paget, I obtained enough gasoline to make Klamath at 5 p. m. This morning went to the courthouse to get a game license—\$10 for a non-resident—and to my great surprise and disgust found an additional \$5 demanded for a fishing license. Needless to say, I don't fish in Oregon. This is freak legislation, sure, but Oregon is noted for it.

While on Antelope creek we had for neighbors, camping about two miles above us, former Governor Pardee and wife and G. B. Daniels and wife of Oakland, the latter the president of the Oakland Enquirer company and a jolly sport. Mrs. Rose and I, accompanied by our Airdale, walked up there one day for a call. Mr. Daniels asked me the dog's name. I told him Ginger. At the same time saying that his former owner called him George. "Does he bury bones?" asked Daniels. "Yes," I replied. Whereupon there was a big laugh and Daniels said "George" is a good name for him. Later it developed that Dr. George Pardee had carried off venison marrow bones which Mrs. Pardee wanted to put in the soup, and hidden them, which Daniels called "burying bones," whence the significance of the name George for a dog addicted to that trick.

The Pardees and Daniels left the day before we did, going south Sunday night on the train. The ex-governor looks well and is as keen as ever, but does not appear so much of a reformer as before the last election. I think he sees "the feet of clay" on his idol, if not the cloven foot we Southerners have discovered.

H. H. ROSE.

Klamath Falls, September 5, 1911.



# PARIS AS IT APPEARS IN THE "DEAD" SEASON

AFTER a long absence, the first view of Paris, even for one who knows the city well, is bewildering. Our train is an hour late. It is after midnight. We hurry down the steps of the great station and jump into a "taxi-auto" (they call it "auto-taxi" in Germany—now, which of them has the cart before the horse?) Away we whiz through a maze of crooked streets. The pace is terrific. Our chauffeur is a wonder. Through crowds of vehicles, around corners, now right and now left, across broad, open squares and again into dark, narrow streets, he takes us at the same break-neck speed, stopping now and again with a jerk that almost throws us out of our seats when he finds his way utterly blocked, changing his clutch quickly into the "low," only to throw it back into the "high" a moment later, as he again gets started on a new stretch of open road. It is very exciting! We look for familiar land-marks, but the speed is too great. We recognize nothing. We are lost. We wonder where we are. These streets, once our daily stamping ground, are now as if we had never seen them before. We pass the door of a theater, closed for the night or for the season, with only a few stragglers loitering about its steps, and we ask ourselves what theater it is; we pass a cafe, crowded inside and out on the pavement, in spite of the lateness of the hour, and all brilliant with the glare of a thousand sparkling lights.

Then, suddenly, without in the least expecting it, we pull up in front of our hotel. We pay our driver and he grumbles a word that we do not understand and hurries away. We wonder, sleepily, whether we have given him too small a tip. We forget that he recognizes us as Americans and expects gold or an equally foolish equivalent. We are utterly weary and in bad humor and it annoys us. A boy takes our bags, puts us in a foolish little toy elevator and sends us upstairs. We ask for water, lots of it and with plenty of real cold ice. We realize that Paris is hot; that we have left behind us the hills of Frankfurt and the breezy Rhineland, and we are athirst for much cool drink. After what seems a long time a waiter comes and brings a card with a list of mineral waters. We select something at random, and are told a week later that it is made of a mixture of Seine water and salt! Seine water, the dirtiest in the world, which must be boiled to kill the typhoid and cholera germs, and, even then, is not fit to drink!

\* \* \*

We go to sleep with our windows wide open, and are waked up at an unseemly hour the next morning by the noise of the street below. We close the window to exclude the racket and try to go to sleep again, but it is impossible! This is Paris! The Mecca of Americans! The happy hunting ground of rich and poor alike and especially the crank to whom the atmosphere of art and music and poetry and Bohemianism is the breath of life. Lie in bed? Ah! no! no, indeed! Lie in bed while the life of Paris is stirring down below? Never! We must be up and doing! Soaking it all in; gadding about the streets; visiting familiar scenes after all these years of exile.

We crawl out, stiff and weary, and go down to the comfortable and cosy breakfast room of the hotel to partake of our daily allotment of coffee and an egg. We send out a boy for the paper and turn quickly to the fourth page for the theatrical news. Alas! it is cheerless enough. This is the dead season. Of the forty or more regular theaters of Paris, only ten are open, and the most of these are giving rather stupid farces or plays of a sort that one does not come all the way to Paris to see, such as, for instance, "Round the World in Eighty Days" or "The Belle of New York." The opera is giving the good, old pieces, tried and true, which never fail to draw a fair crowd: "Faust," "Romeo and Juliet," etc. The Theatre Francaise, or, as it is better known, perhaps, the Comedie Francaise, is confining itself to the classic drama, usually in verse, or well-worn comedies in prose: "Tartuffe," "Hernani," "Polyeucte," "Le Depute de Bombignac," etc., none of which has the interest of novelty.

Of course, all of the music halls and gardens and places where shows are arranged for the benefit of the unsuspecting, and unwary foreigner are wide open. This is their golden season. Their plays are just a little broader than we are accustomed to at home, and they can also be perfectly understood without any knowledge of French. So when father and mother and Mabel go to the opera (third balcony, eight francs) Bobby, "who does not like music," goes frisking off to the "Moulin Rouge," or similar place (there are dozens of them), imagining that he is seeing real,

wild, gay Parisian life, and not in the least suspecting that these happy Bohemians with their "grisettes"—students or painters or musicians or whatever they are made up to represent—are, in reality, professionals paid by the house. It is the "Moulin Rouge," by the way, that is smart enough to give the "Belle of New York" at this season—but what a belle! New York never imagined such mad gaiety, such wild orgies, such cheap dressing (if you measure the cloth by the yard). The police would not allow it. This is "gay Paree," all right, only it is not the Paris of the French; it is nothing but Paris as we pictured it to ourselves and as the managers very wisely arranged it so as not to disappoint us.

\* \* \*

But if this is the dead season, "la saison morte," it is, at least, not entirely dead, not without interest, if only you know where to look for it. This is a thing which is rather difficult for the foreigner, to whatever nationality he may belong. First of all, he must avoid all such signs as "English spoken," "Man spricht Deutsch," etc., signs which one sees with astonishing frequency and which, with equal frequency, are inexact, to say the least of it, for the person who speaks English is invariably "just out to lunch," whether it be nine o'clock in the morning or five in the afternoon. Then one must avoid the places recommended in the most popular guide books and local English papers, for the managers of such places always cater to the foreign element, forgetting entirely that we do not come abroad to see the thing we can see as often as we please at home. This reminds me of something amusing. I picked up in the hotel a little theatrical paper, evidently nothing but a mere advertising sheet, called "La Semaine de Paris!" It was printed in three languages, the same news being given in French, German and English, and the English section contained the following notice: "Renaissance Theatre. Le Mysterieux Jimmy. Alias Jimmy Valentine. Play in three 'hots' by Paul Armstrong." Doubtless, Alias Jimmy Valentine is a play in three "hots," but this is certainly not what the editor of the English section of "La Semaine de Paris" intended to say of it.

It takes, no doubt, a courageous manager to launch a new play in the middle of summer, even in this country, which is ever avid of "first nights," but there have been several new plays given, one or two of them of real interest, especially in the "open-air theaters." These theaters, which are an important feature of French summer life, will be the subject of a special article. At present, I have only space to describe two new plays which have been given within the two weeks, both of them farces and both of them genuine successes.

At the Palais-Royal "le Coup de Berger," which may be translated "The Shepherd's Trick," a farce in three acts by Alex. Bisson and Marc Sonal. Shepherds, in France, as in Scotland, are popularly reputed to be gifted with second-sight; also the "reserves" of the French army are mustered out every once in a while for maneuvers, being housed and fed by various private individuals in whatever town they are sent, these persons being required either to take them as guests into their own home or to pay for their keep at the hotel. Naturally, if a reservist finds himself detailed to live in the home of a wealthy citizen who keeps up a fine establishment, he objects to being sent to the hotel.

\* \* \*

It happened thus to the reservist Cabibol, who finds himself detailed to live in the home of Plumard at Longjumeau. Plumard, who has a pretty wife, has no desire to have a dashing and handsome soldier lodged in his house for an indefinite number of weeks, so he tells Cabibol to betake himself to the hotel. This does not suit Cabibol, and in order to avoid such a fate, he pretends to be a shepherd, gifted with second-sight, a part that it is easy for him to play, for he, without himself being recognized, recognizes the wife of his host as having once upon a time been his own fiancée. To revenge himself on Plumard for having robbed him of his fiancée, he now plans to pay successful court to Plumard's wife—for may not a heart once won be won again?

It is easy for him to stupefy the Plumards by his knowledge of the past. As for the present, he learns through the indiscretion of a servant, Rosalie, that Plumard is in trouble. He is an insurance agent and an inspector is coming that evening to examine his cash drawer, which will not contain the required balance until the next morning. Cabibol determines, to make his plans for revenge doubly sure, and to further ingratiate

himself with his host, to save Plumard, and succeeds in doing so with the aid of the charming Rosalie, who occupies the inspector so that he forgets all about the cash drawer. As for Cabibol's designs on Plumard's wife, they are frustrated by the opportune arrival of his own wife. Tableau! This is a roaring farce, with a laugh every minute. It is excellently played by a first rate stock company.

At the Theatre Grevin "Second Menage," which may be called "The Second Household" or "The Second Wife," comedy in three acts by Andre Sylva and Maurice Froyez. Gustave Bringuet has married the divorced wife of Robert Marchal. Marchal still loves his wife, although she has divorced him for a small matter, which, he thinks, she should have forgiven. He learns that her new husband, Bringuet, desires to sell the manufactory which he owns, but which does not pay. Pretending to be the agent of Duncan & Co., of New York, the first husband buys the business of the second husband, with the understanding that the latter shall continue for three months to conduct it. In this way he introduces himself into the second household. He manages to let his wife know that he still loves her, and finding that she still loves him, they decide to return to each other. The second husband, who has, meantime, found himself attracted by a friend of his wife, is easily conciliated, and so all ends happily. This is not nearly so good a play as the other, but is still a laughing success.

FRANK PATTERSON.

Paris, August 23, 1911.

## STRONG NEWSPAPER SUPPORT

EQUAL suffrage movement in California is certainly receiving strong support from the newspapers of the state, comments the Riverside Press. The suffrage amendment is only one of the twenty-three which we are to vote on in October that is being discussed very much in the newspapers at this time. Among the dailies which come to the exchange table of the Press, the following are noted as being friendly to the suffrage cause: Oroville Register, Sacramento Bee, Oakland Enquirer, San Francisco Call, San Francisco Pulletin, San Jose Mercury, Stockton Record, Fresno Republican, Ventura Free Press, Los Angeles Herald, Los Angeles Tribune, Los Angeles Evening Express, Pomona Times, Long Beach Press, Pasadena News, Pasadena Star, San Bernardino Sun, San Bernardino Index, Redlands Review, Riverside Press, Riverside Enterprise, Orange News, Santa Ana Blade, Santa Ana Register, Santa Barbara Independent, San Diego Sun, Los Angeles Record. This list is probably not a complete one, even of the daily papers of the state favoring the amendment, as the Press does not exchange with many dailies in the central and northern part of the state and does not know their attitude. Neither have we any means of knowing the stand taken by the country weeklies as, with two or three exceptions, we do not exchange with any outside of Riverside county. Reports from suffrage headquarters, however, indicate that a large number of the weeklies are supporting the cause of suffrage. Not all the dailies named are actively advocating "votes for women" in their editorial columns, but most of them are, and all are friendly to the movement, and are giving prominence to the arguments in behalf of the cause. It is very rare to find a paper that is actively opposing the cause of suffrage; in fact the Los Angeles Times, always hostile to reform, stands almost alone in its opposition so far as Southern California is concerned. The showing of newspaper support certainly indicates a strong and growing public sentiment in favor of the suffrage amendment.

## Fame

Said a honey bee to a busy flea:  
"What an awful chump you are!  
You hop and hop, and seldom stop,  
Yet never travel far.

"If you'll watch me you'll quickly see  
The way I gather honey;  
I pass my hours in robbing flowers  
While summer days are sunny."

Then said the flea: "It's plain to see  
That you can never thrive!  
You pass your hours in robbing flowers  
That men may rob your hive.

"You're not so hot! You're soon forgot!  
But men remember me;  
For every day I hear them say:  
'Where is that cursed flea!'"

W. W. CATLIN.



## TRUE ARTISTRY AT LIPZIN THEATER

TO have again the thrill of those early days when imagination is fresh and illusion unspoiled is a rarely beautiful experience. I felt it once and once again in the Lipzin theater and then the fascination was upon me and I could not keep away. We cannot for a moment forget the stage manager of the American stage. We are constantly called upon to pay tribute to the ingenuity, nerve and ability that secures, at no matter what cost, marvellously beautiful, wonderfully weird and expensive effects so that they be but novel. In the Lipzin theater we forget there is a stage manager. There is nothing to forgive him, no reason to praise him, we are entirely unconscious of him. The settings are simple to the point of crudeness, the business grows naturally out of the dramatic action of the play. Indeed, the whole movement of play and players is so spontaneous that comparison is invoked not with artificial conventional standards of present day plays, but with the doings and happenings of real life. One mentally follows a player off the stage and mentally fills in the interval before his reappearance.

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In "Die Wilde," the mother of the family is busy with the family wash. She takes the snowy garments off the line and drops them in a basket at her feet. Something needs her attention in the barn. She leaves the basket and disappears. Time passes, and she comes back again. There is a last clothes pin on the line. Before she picks up the basket of clothes, the thrifty woman secures it, and the picture is complete of her round of daily chores. The play "At Sea" is particularly interesting, not because it shows Madame Lipzin at her best, for it demands less of her than many of her other plays, but because it offers a wonderful contrast to her more strenuous and long-sustained emotional roles. The play is not concerned primarily with Jewish customs, as is usually the rule in this theater, but with the difficulties that immigrants must face before they win free entrance to this great America. The first act takes place in Russia. Sonia Sokoloff is a woman of good mind, with a keen interest in the learning of the day. Her parents are dead and she lives alone, a student at the university. But, being a Jewess, she has no freedom, she can stay at the university and study unmolested only by pretending to be a woman of the underworld. To such women a yellow passport is furnished by the authorities, and they are subjected to regular police inspection. By paying tribute to the police, Sonia has preserved her integrity, but one day she attracts the attention of an officer, who forces himself upon her. She saves herself from him only by declaring that there is already a man in her inner room. After this experience she knows that she can no longer stay in Russia, and we next see her upon a steamer bound for America. On board is a wealthy young Americanized Russian. He falls in love with Sonia and asks her in marriage. After hesitation and many assurances of love on his part, she accepts him and her troubles seem to be over. But at Ellis island she answers too frankly questions that are put to her and she is brought before the Board of Special Inquiry. It is known that she could have remained at the university only in one way. She acknowledges the possession of the yellow passport. Her fiancée, who with his mother and sister is there to meet her, deaf to her entreaties, forgetful of his vows of belief and understanding, unheeding of her assurance, leaves her to her fate and she is transported. In the next act she is again on the steamer with other rejected ones on her way back to the country of intolerance and subjection.

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All the action takes place in a comparatively short space of time. Sonia does not greatly change during the progress of the play, but well dressed, of good figure and with a curious mental reserve that is very alluring she is of an absolutely different type from any other I have seen Madam Lipzin portray. Her outburst, when she finds that she is not allowed to land in this country, after an impassioned plea to her lover and an honest declaration of the facts of her life to the board, is superb. With the refinement of the essentially refined woman, she lets the reins of her passion loose and electrifies her judges with her denunciation of America and the boasted freedom that leaves nothing open to her but a life that is vile, low, false. That it is the sort of thing that might easily happen any day, the sort of wrong that one has no power to right, makes one catch one's breath with the divine wrath of the woman. There is a curious kind of low comedy relief in the play. The various emigrants on the boat try all sorts of exercises to fit themselves physically during the voyage, to enter this great country. To see a weak, narrow-chested

tailor, strong in the faith that his puny legs and arms will respond to these fruitless exercises is as pathetic as it is funny. While the play is not so typical of the Lipzin theater as the strictly Jewish play, yet there is something about it that lingers in the memory, and I promise myself to see it again next winter. Here, within a stone's throw of Broadway, is artistic playing and the production of the kind of plays that many of us have been clamoring for. It is time for us to go to this little playhouse and show the appreciation that repays true artists for their work and that is always freely given by the East Side frequenters of the Lipzin theater.

ANNE PAGE

New York, September 4, 1911.

## FROM THE GOLDEN GATE

LABOR Day has passed, Samuel Gompers has told his followers that McCarthy must not be defeated or the East will believe that San Francisco has repudiated the unions, but the star of James Rolph, Jr., is still in the ascendant. Contrary to expectations, Rolph is proving a tireless and successful campaigner. His is a straightforward, unassuming and simple personality and he strikes a popular chord as he hammers on the theme of a united San Francisco. P. H. McCarthy, on the other hand, preaches a unionized San Francisco, when he is not talking about the third personal singular—to wit, P. H. Many of the McCarthyites, or, rather, those who are counted as such, have come to realize that P. H.'s own admiration of and confidence in himself are greater than his character and record warrant, and while the proletariat may be induced to take a man at his own measure before he has taken office, his actions in office speak a good deal louder than words.

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"We Vote as We March," was one of the pendant promises of the labor parade Monday. Will they? And if they do, will they have enough votes to swing P. H. into office again? The mayor rode at the head of the parade with all the pomp and trappings of the grand marshal's function. His baton was waved assiduously, but the impression seemed to be that he was busier inciting the cheers of the multitude than in acknowledging them. As usual, the marching strength of the paraders was measured with a great variety of calculations. One newspaper gave 35,000 men in line. That was the highest and most foolish reckoning, and the enumerator must at least have seen double. The union men themselves only claimed 24,000, and conservative observers counted from 12,000 to 15,000. It was about as impressive and joyous a parade as these demonstrations usually are. One imagines that nothing but the threat of a heavy fine makes an American citizen thus sacrifice half a well earned holiday.

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If there was any unusual feature of the parade, it was to be found in the numerous banners insisting on union labor's devotion to justice, its demand that the McNamaras be given a fair trial, and protests against their alleged kidnapping. I also noticed that the many bands played a good deal less music than is usual at parades. Of course, the handmen were playing, not for a union wage, but only for the union cause. Mr. Gompers rode in state in a carriage drawn by four horses, which also contained the bulky person of Andy Gallagher and of Olaf A. Tveitmo.

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Perhaps characteristic of the convictions of a great many labor union men was a speech I heard at a Rolph meeting last week. The speaker was a high official in his own union, and made a strong and sensible protest against labor leaders holding public office. He declared, for instance, that McCarthy could not possibly do justice to two such important offices as the mayoralty and the presidency of the Building Trades Council. One or the other of them, he believed, must suffer from neglect, and he could not see why McCarthy should draw big salaries from both offices. Similarly, he attacked certain of the labor union supervisors. One, he said, was drawing \$200 a month as a city official, and \$150 as the agent of his union. But, most important of all, he couldn't see that the labor union administration was doing either the community or the individual working man any good, and he didn't believe in class rule, anyhow. The time has passed when the intelligent tradesunionist is content to leave his thinking and his politics in the custody of the walking delegate and the professional politician.

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That ardent and indefatigable apostle of direct legislation, Dr. John R. Haynes, pater emeritus of the I. R. and R., presided over a banquet of

the faithful at the Palace Monday night. About 300 direct legislationists were present, and Senator Clapp, Governor Johnson, Representative William Kent and Meyer Lisner were among the speakers of the evening. Dr. John is planning a recall stumping tour in company with Francis J. Heney. I wonder if the good doctor is in favor of Bernard Shaw's scheme of state physicians only, to be recompensed by the health of a community, instead of growing rich on its ailments. A few more years shall roll, and undoubtedly we shall have a recall for doctors. Why not?

\* \* \*

All San Francisco is reported as laughing itself silly—an apt expression—over the farce "Baby Mine," which was used for the opening of the Cort theater. I hear the play was a failure in England, and after seeing it here, I am not surprised. In that old-fashioned and effete country, motherhood is still the most sacred of human functions. The huge success of Margaret Mayo's farce among us progressive Americans lies in the fact that it is an uproarious and inane burlesque of maternity. Is it, really, to laugh?

\* \* \*

Votes for women! Here is another indication of the superior qualifications of the feminine mind. The union labor organizations offered eight prizes, two of \$100 each and six of \$25, for the best essay written by school children on the subject of Labor Day and the lessons it teaches. Six of the prizes, including the two major rewards, were captured by girls. More than 6,000 essays were turned in by pupils of the higher grades in both the public and parochial schools. Is not this a fair indication that in the coming generation, at all events, the balance of superior intelligence and of power to express it, will lie with the women. Why not let them express their superior intelligence at the polls? Will George Patton tackle this one?

R. H. C.

San Francisco, September 5.

## Genesis of P. E. Building

Ten years or so ago, when Epes Randolph, the father of the Pacific Electric system, was planning for its establishment, he conceived the notion of the present railway headquarters structure, at Sixth and Main street. Randolph's first idea was a three-story building, which was about what the controlling owner of the property thought was sufficient to accommodate the investment for years to come. After a time, Colonel Randolph raised the limit to five stories. Mr. Huntington demurred a bit, but said he was willing to let it go at that. Then Mr. Huntington went East. When he returned to Los Angeles to find that Randolph had again increased the P. E. permanent home to seven stories, he insisted that the directors would rebel. But they not only stood for it, but for the present nine-story structure, when Randolph found he would have to have that height. "And," added Colonel Randolph, recently, in discussing the building's inception, "I am sorry I did not insist upon a fourteen-story sky-scraper. That was the size I felt we ought to have, but I failed to go on my own judgment, for once in my life." Randolph purchased the site upon which the P. E. depot is located, at a cost of about \$155,000. It could not be acquired now at five times that sum, minus the building, which is one of the most substantial ever constructed anywhere. It is all steel, except the outside finish.

## Incident to Labor Day

Wonders will never cease. There has been a celebration of Labor Day in Los Angeles and the Times did not carry the next day a scare head story to the effect that union men over-indulged in beer and stronger drink and had violently assaulted their women and children. Of course, these alleged occurrences in the past have been largely figments of the imagination, but General Otis' morning paper has not failed for years to print at least a column of this sort of stuff the day after the holiday, celebrated the first Monday in September. The Express estimated the number of those who participated in the Labor Day parade at 10,000, the Record's figures were 25,000 and the Times placed the total at not quite 5,000. The Graphic is in position to give the facts. The number of those in line last Monday was exactly 6,002 adults, 783 lads under twenty-one, 387 women, and a goat. It was stated that the latter belonged to the Times, and had been captured by the unions. I hear that within twelve months the Times will be back at the old site, at Broadway and First street. The new building is to be explosion proof. The Times will pay this year its usual dividend. Its August business, I understand, was the largest in the paper's history for any similar month.



# By the Way



## Newspaper Man Who Made Good

My old friend John E. Wilkie, chief of the government secret service, has been in the city this week, presumably for the purpose of making advance police arrangements in behalf of President Taft, during the latter's visit to Southern California. John Wilkie's father, Frank B. Wilkie, was a brilliant editorial writer on the Chicago Times in the 70's and early 80's and over the pen name of "Poliuto" he entertained thousands of readers of the Times by his keen satire, his fund of information, his biting pen. At one time he and his son John represented the Times in London and I remember calling on them in 1881 on my way home to Chicago, following a trip around the world, taken at the instigation of the elder Wilkie, who advised me to prepare for newspaper work by broadening my field of vision by foreign travel. I dedicated my first book to Frank Wilkie, long since deceased, and his son and I have always been good friends. John used to be financial editor of the Chicago Tribune when I was with the old Chicago Herald and when he left that post to go to Washington as chief of the secret service, we all rejoiced at the selection. For fifteen years John has remained at his post, and a better head of the bureau never filled the office.

## Henry E. Huntington's Wealth

It was in the Jonathan Club and Los Angeles fortunes was the topic of conversation. One man guessed that while Henry E. Huntington is the richest man in town, the sum total of his wealth did not exceed \$10,000,000. Up spoke another with the surprising statement that the Huntington fortune is probably nearer \$100,000,000, substantiating his assertion as follows: When the late Collis P. Huntington passed away he left his favorite nephew \$30,000,000. At that time the latter already had accumulated, through his own exertions, close to \$5,000,000. He has since added about \$65,000,000 in Los Angeles and in other directions, until now he is one of the really rich men of the United States. If Mr. Huntington lives another twenty years, which is more than probable, added the narrator, his total wealth will be close to the \$200,000,000 mark. For he owns in its entirety, the Los Angeles Railway Company, a \$25,000,000 corporation, which is certain to double in value in that time, and his Southern California realty holdings will easily swell the figures to the amount mentioned.

## Gorhams in the Tyrolean Mountains

Harry M. Gorham, who, with his wife and mother and Dr. and Mrs. Elbert Wing, are touring Europe via automobile, writes me from Cortina d'Ampezzo, Tyrol, August 21: "After a thunder shower and with the sun shining through the clouds, we drove our 'Loco' over this marvelous road last night—a road which is part of a chain of the most wonderful mountain roads in the world. All well. Our tour ends in two weeks. Then—toward the Land of the Heart's Desire." You see the homing instinct is apparent in all the Los Angelans now in voluntary exile abroad.

## Rivalling Literary Indiana

Let literary Indiana make way for Los Angeles! A glance through the September magazines reveals an amazing lot of contributors hailing from Southern California's metropolis, or, if not now resident here, as in Charley Van Loan's case, F. D. Becholdt and Henry Walker Noyes, they were wont to claim Los Angeles as their place of residence. I find in Munsey's "The Lute Mender," by the brilliant Anne Partlan, a comparative new-comer here; to Ainslee's Leila Burton Wells contributes "A Bit of Powder and Paint," Randolph Bartlett is responsible for "The Jack of Hearts" in the Pacific Monthly, which coast magazine also contains F. R. Becholdt's story, "The Fence," and Henry Walker Noyes' poem "Love's Warder." In the Fine Arts Journal Everett C. Maxwell considers "William Keith: The Man and the Artist," Sunset Magazine harbors two Los Angeles writers this month. Frances

A. Groff writes of Henry Hewitt, Jr., in the "Western Personalities" department, and Clara M. Greening of Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells. Popular Magazine, in addition to Charley Van Loan's "Thousand Dollar Arm" story, gives place to the local poets, E. A. Brininstool's "The Silent Time" and Robert V. Carr's "To a Packhorse." Quite a notable collection.

## Sunsetter Slauson at Bayreuth

Writing from the Hotel Reichs Adler, Bayreuth, under date of August 21, Sunsetter James Slauson, president of the Chamber of Commerce, now abroad with his mother and sister, Mrs. Kate S. Vosburg, writes:

I wish you could have been with me today, first to make a pilgrimage to Wagner's tomb and the quiet little churchyard where Franz Liszt is buried, and then go to hear the wonderful sermon as preached in "Parsifal"—by song and harmony in a setting beyond description. Surely the spirit of music dwells in this little Bavarian town.

Mr. Slauson is passionately fond of good music and with his sisters, Mrs. Hugh L. Livingstone and Mrs. Vosburg, is a leading supporter of the local symphony orchestra. A strain of Parsifal music, "Knabenstimmen," heads the postal card with the words "Durch mitlied wis-send der reine Thor." My German dictionary is mislaid, unfortunately.

## Bob Cash's Contribution

One of the pleasant incidents at the farewell dinner given to Admiral "Dolly" Staton at the Country Club last Friday night by twenty-five of his California Club friends, at which Frank Hicks presided so gracefully, was the receipt of a rhymed telegram from "Bob" Cash, absent in San Francisco without leave. It was sent just prior to Gurney Newlin's capital presentation speech of the loving cup and elicited rounds of cheers. Here is Bob's Cash contribution:

Our hearts are sad now Dolly's trunk  
Is packed, and we are left with "Nunc,"  
Who never knew a water wagon—  
He's strong for glass and stein and flagon:  
Would I could join that throng so jolly.  
Regrets, and fond farewell to "Dolly."

By "Nunc," of course, is meant that genial old soul of the links, Henry Newton, voluntary exile from Chicago and fondly known as "Nunc" to his intimates. He was the soul of the dinner party.

## "Dad" Bryan Getting Nostalgia

E. P. Bryan, known as "Dad," who, with Mrs. Bryan, still lingers at Vienna, is beginning to tire of the continent, after three months away from home and is sighing for Los Angeles. In a recent letter to Lute Bradford he confessed that a two hours' session of dominoes with Judge Wellborn at the club would be more enjoyable than all the good things Europe could offer. Look for him back in another month.

## To Tahoe With One Puncture Only

Dr. Walter Jarvis Barlow who with Mrs. Barlow made the trip to Lake Tahoe via automobile, is properly elated over the fact that the entire journey was made with only one punctured tire. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Batchelder in their own auto accompanied the Barlows, but with not quite the same luck. After a jolly outing at Glen Brook, where the Barlow children joined their parents by rail, Dr. Barlow sent his machine south to Redondo by ocean freight, the party returning by boat. The dean of the Los Angeles Medical College is as brown as a berry as a result of his Tahoe jaunting.

## No Leniency for Busse

Earl Busse, the police detective found guilty of disgraceful conduct and forced to retire, professes to believe he will get a parole. Busse's offense was especially reprehensible, and the sentiment is pretty general that lenity in his case would be a mistake, especially as offenses similar in nature to his have been traced to other members of the force. Drastic action is necessary to discourage such despicable grafting of which Busse and his kind have been guilty.

## Surprises in Coming Campaign

If women are to cast their ballots at the coming city election, their political advent may upset all preconceived calculations. With the total vote almost doubled the city campaign is likely to prove an eye opener. That the real contest will be between Alexander and Job Harriman, the Socialist aspirant for mayor, is conceded. Gregory and Mushet, it is felt, will divide the other vote. It is surprising to find so many who, while they are not affiliated with trades unionism, are interested in the Socialist propaganda. This includes, too, many highly responsible citizens hav-

ing property interests. Personally, I hardly think Harriman can be elected, but that he will qualify in the coming primary appears now to be certain.

## Paper Towel Substitutes

Surreptitious carrying off of towels and other toilet accessories in several of the larger office buildings has resulted in a substitution that is not altogether appreciated. Instead of real Belfast linen, now appear tissue paper towels on rollers. This innovation is not highly regarded by the tenants, who, in one building, have revolted and demanded a return to first principles. The new paper affairs are said to be pretty poor substitutes, but, not having tried them, I only speak by hearsay. I believe the Pullman cars are to have paper towels hereafter.

## Subways to Santa Monica Certain

It was stated this week that the Pacific Electric really is preparing to build its proposed subways to Santa Monica. Bonds for the purpose are to be disposed of in the New York financial market the coming winter and early next year the actual construction will begin in earnest. It is believed the subways will be ready for use within three years.

## Big Spring Street Deal

There is in progress a real estate deal on Spring street, between Fifth and Sixth, wherein sixty feet of frontage is to change hands, at a price to approximate \$5,000 a foot. As the property is in the probate court, the consent of the probate judge must be obtained before the deal can be completed. The papers are in escrow and the transaction should be closed by October 10. Part of the purchase price is to be collateral securities of a high class, practically cash.

## Center of the City

With the Title Insurance & Trust Company having disposed of the old Express building property on Fifth street, between Spring and Broadway, the Chester Building Company having agreed to take it over, the future of the Spring street corner at Fifth is assured. The purchase naturally means the anchorage of the city's business center at that intersection for a long time to come. For the four corners at Fifth and Spring now are under identical control, practically, with only the northwest corner remaining left to be improved with a modern building. The Fifth street deal, just closed, insures the latter possibility.

## Gompers to See the McNamaras

Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, is due here today and will probably remain until the middle of next week. Naturally, Mr. Gompers will call on the McNamaras in the county jail. He has been collecting large sums for the benefit of the alleged dynamiters, since the accused were brought here, and the total amount now in hand is large. One bank has been chosen as the custodian of the funds, and it is reported to be receiving upward of \$10,000 a week, the money filtering in from all parts of the United States, in contributions from ten cents to as high as \$10.

## City Charter Threatened

There is on the trial calendar of the United States supreme court in Washington, a suit in which this city has more than ordinary interest, affecting as does the outcome, the initiative and the referendum sections of the city's charter. The litigation was instituted by the Sunset Telephone Company, and it is being attempted by the latter to prove the provisions named to be unconstitutional. The city of Portland is directly the defendant in the case, and should the contention raised be upheld, the similar sections in the organic act of Los Angeles will be declared void. I wonder if the present city administration has made any move in this matter.

## Redondo Line as a Paying Factor

With the Redondo Railway paying into the city treasury a total of two hundred dollars a week, the argument is that the receipts must be fifty times as much. Traffic has measurably increased on this branch of the Pacific Electric since Henry E. Huntington first acquired the property six years ago. At that time it was even talked that the road would default on its fixed charges, but no such rumor is now afloat. Curious that the Southern Pacific, which formerly was willing enough to give up Redondo to the Santa Fe, is now decidedly in it without any apparent effort of its own. I wonder if the Santa Fe, which has persistently avoided the electric feature of railroading, is not regretful that it did not electrify its Redondo branch when urged to do so, what



time Henry E. Huntington first began his marvelous system of Los Angeles upbuilding, at the tail end of the last century.

#### Charley Shannon's Clean-up

Former residents of Arizona will be more than pleased to learn that Charles M. Shannon, at one time one of the territory's big men, and later a well known resident of Los Angeles, is once more on his feet. "Charley" Shannon is generally regarded as one of the best of good fellows. He was at one time owner of the Shannon copper mines at Clifton. Unwise speculation lost him his fortune, and such remnants as he might have saved went to his impecunious friends. About three years ago Shannon sold his Los Angeles home and went to Victoria, where he acquired timber and other landed holdings, which he has recently sold at a profit to himself not far from \$300,000. The Shannons probably will return to Los Angeles before long to make this their permanent home.

#### Why the Santa Fe is Serene

Arthur G. Wells, general manager of the Santa Fe, was asked this week how it happened that his railway system is not involved in the present dissensions that have affected the shop forces of the Salt Lake and the Southern Pacific. "I'll tell you," remarked the big railroad man, looking rather solemn, "the Santa Fe is operating under closed shop conditions. Our shops are closed against the unions. We had our fling in that direction a few years ago, at which time we whipped the other side, after a hard struggle. Since then, we have had no trouble, and just now we do not look for any."

#### Palpable Indications of Prosperity

I hear that the Examiner, so far from being affected adversely by the one-cent morning paper, is rejoicing over the prosperous reports for August, both in advertising and circulation. I am told by one of the staff who knows, that a gain in local display of nearly 350 columns and 80 columns of classified is the bona fide showing and a correspondingly gratifying gain in circulation in August is reported. I mention this as evidencing the phenomenal growth of business in Los Angeles. The Times will declare its usual dividends, equally unaffected by the new claimant for readers and advertising patronage. Truly, 'tis a wonderful city. The demand for realty that has sprung up is another indication of good times ahead. L. T. Bradford of Bryan and Bradford sold \$30,000 of property to small investors for home purposes in ten days in one of the new tracts the firm has just placed on the market in the southwest part of the city.

#### Tribune Facing the Music

I hear that the Tribune is losing in excess of \$20,000 a month, or about \$250,000 a year. While the paper's owner ranks among the wealthiest men in the city, I doubt if he will be so foolish as to sink the million dollars he told us he was ready to spend. Even that amount would not avail. The city is not able to support three morning dailies. Chicago, with her two and a half millions of people, yields a handsome profit to one daily, a bare living to another and continual deficits to the third. The Tribune's wire service is said to be costing Mr. Earl \$60,000 a year, and it has proved far from satisfactory. I am advised, moreover, the expected has happened. The advent of the Tribune has had its effect on the Express, diminishing its circulation by several thousand, as high as ten thousand I have heard. This was inevitable. What the Tribune gains in circulation or advertising must penalize the Express to a degree.

#### Mrs. Budgett's Interesting Observations

Mrs. Sidney Budgett of New York and Los Angeles, who is widely known in the literary field as Elizabeth Dejeans, has just returned from an Eastern trip of five months, taken in the interests of her new novel soon to come out, and a fourth book upon which she now is working. Of interest to the progressive women who are supporting the suffrage movement here, is Mrs. Budgett's observations of what the Eastern women are doing along this line. In St. Louis, her former home city, Mrs. Budgett had special opportunity to study and accurately gauge the pulse of the movement. Concerning the general sentiment there she says: "There is a strong movement in St. Louis agitating the right of voting for women, and it is the best element of the city that is back of the proposition; the foremost and most thoughtful women who are working for the cause. Public opinion there seems to be strongly favorable toward giving the ballot to women, and while they have not the encouragement of so early a fruition of their work as have the Cali-

fornians, the movement is so concerted that suffrage doubtless will be an issue at an early legislature. Even in the smaller cities I found the suffrage sentiment one of import and a general attitude of 'Well, public affairs can't be worse, even if women are given a hand in them. Let them have a try.' Eastern women are interestedly awaiting the action of the California voters on the suffrage question and expectant of its successful outcome October 10."

#### "Win' No Blow the Well"

I wonder if the appended letter, which "Bob" Dunsmore, general manager of Harron, Rickard and McCone, declares is a genuine communication, actually received by the San Francisco addressee, has been in print before:

San Leandro, 6 June, Mister Lease, Lali House, San Francisco. Dear Friend. I get the valve witch i by from you alrite but why for gods sake you doan sen me no handle. Wats the use of the val when she doan have no handle. I loose to me n. customer shure ting you doan treet me rite. Is my money not so good to you as the other fellow. I wate 10 flaze and my customer he holler for water. Be hell by the valve. you no he is hot summer now and the win he no blow the well—the valve she got no handle so what the hell i goan do. You doan send me the handle pretty queek i send her back i goan order some valve from Krain Companie.

Your friend,  
ANTONIO LEAL MANIA DIETRA.

since i write this letter i finc the goddam handle in the back. excuse to me.

I apologize to my readers for the strong "lank-witch," it is so naively foreign.

#### German Energy Demonstrated

From the Savoy hotel, London, Arthur Letts sends me a newspaper clipping, showing the systematic efforts of German traders to induce the German public to abstain from using imported goods. In a pamphlet recently published and circulated through the German empire, the following precepts are contained:

In all expenses keep in mind the interests of your own compatriots.

Never forget when you buy a foreign article your country is the poorer.

Your money should profit no one but Germans. Never profane German factories by using foreign machinery.

Never allow foreign eatables to be served at your table.

Write on German paper with a German pen, and use German blotting paper.

German flour, German fruit and German beer can alone give your body true German energy.

If you do not like German malt coffee, drink coffee from German colonies.

Use only German clothes for your dress and German hats for your head.

Let not foreign flattery distract you from these precepts, and be firmly convinced, whatever others say, that German products are the only ones worthy of citizens of the German Fatherland.

Mr. Letts asks: How does this strike our Los Angeles friends?

#### Unliterary Sentence Scored

"Maxwell E. Cameron" writes me concerning a marvellously illy constructed sentence that appeared in an editorial in The Graphic recently entitled "Jordan's Appeal for Justice." I plead guilty and ask the leniency of the court. I quoted Secretary Jordan almost verbatim, the printer was hounding me for "copy," and I allowed the offense against the rules of syntax and rhetoric to go, while realizing that I deserved a "wiggling." Meekly, I thank Mr. "Cameron" for having administered it.

#### Associated in the Limelight

Associated Oil, in which Los Angeles is still heavily interested, again is in the limelight, this time with a story from San Francisco, to the effect that there is in progress an overhauling of the company's affairs, which is said to involve certain of the responsible officials. It is intimated that stockholders are clamoring for dividends, which the company will be forced to pay one of these days, as the necessary funds are in hand. Also, it is being predicted that with the courts having decreed that the Southern Pacific cannot legally own or operate its fuel property, Associated will have to be sold or transferred, and that, too, at an early day. I do not take any stock in the yarn recently published in San Francisco to the effect that President Lovett of the Southern Pacific and W. F. Herrin, vice president, and head of the Associated, are at loggerheads. Such a story, I am convinced, is utterly without foundation. Lovett and Herrin, I am advised, are like brothers in their personal and professional relations.

### Browsings in an Old Book Shop

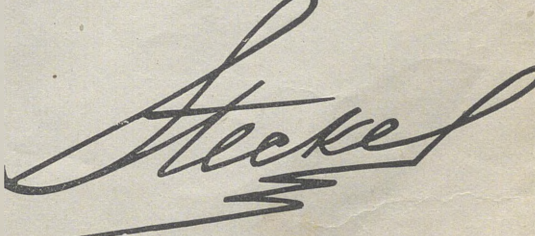
WHAT a galaxy of names famous in American literary life half a century or so ago is that contained in Edgar Allan Poe's "The Literati," a first edition of which, published in 1850, a few months after Poe's death, was my bonne bouche at the Old Book Shop this week. It purports to give honest opinions about authorial merits and demerits and is enriched with a sketch of the author by Rufus Wilmot Griswold, Poe's literary executor. My only objection to the preface is that it is printed in pearl type and, like Tammias, who joked with difficulty, is the reading of this diminutive specimen of typography. Mr. Griswold's memoir of the author, following the exasperating preface, is an admirable piece of fair writing in which neither Poe's faults nor his talents are slurred. Considering that it is the first authentic printed expression on the erratic poet and author it is of peculiar interest to all of Poe's admirers, in which train I have long marched.

Poe's consideration of the literati of his time is expressed with brutal frankness. His many personal obligations to N. P. Willis, for example, did not deter him from wielding the literary scapel with unerring precision. "Whatever may be thought of his talents," he says, "there can be no doubt that Willis has made a good deal of noise in the world—at least, for an American. His success is to be attributed, one-third to his mental ability and two-thirds to his physical temperament—the latter goading him into the accomplishment of what the former merely gave him the means of accomplishing." Of Fitz-Greene Halleck—whom Poe names as the second of the then principal poets of America, placing Bryant first and Longfellow fifth—he had not fully arrived at that stage of his poetic career—the author explains: "While I name them thus because it is in this order they recur most frequently to the minds of many, for my own part, I would place Longfellow first, with Bryant, Halleck, Willis, Torague and Dana following." Poe held that the "Lines on the Death of Joseph Rodman Drake" is one of the best poems of its author. It is interesting to learn that Fitz-Greene Halleck was the principal superintendent of the business of John Jacob Astor.

Margaret Fuller Poe regarded as "one of the most forcible and certainly one of the picturesque writers of her day," but he scolded her roundly for the slovenly sentences she perpetrated at times. Her "Woman in the Nineteenth Century" he described as a book which few women in the country could have written and no woman in the country would have published, with the exception of Miss Fuller. It was his criticism of "Thomas Dunn Brown's" (English) poetry that called from the doctor a scathing rejoinder, possibly warranted by the critique. Here was the crux of Poe's offending: "The inexcusable sin of Mr. Brown is imitation—if this be not too mild a term. When Barry Cornwall, for example, sings about a 'dainty rhythm,' Mr. Brown forthwith in B flat, hoots about it too. . . . Mr. Brown has at least that amount of talent which would enable him to succeed in his father's profession—that of a ferryman." Ugh! I wish I had the space to glance ever so briefly at his consideration of Nathaniel Hawthorne, Bayard Taylor, William Ellery Channing, George P. Morris, James Russell Lowell, Fenimore Cooper, Elizabeth Barrett Barrett, Macaulay, Charles Lever, Francis Marryat, Charles Dickens and a dozen other authors whose fame is lasting. Truly, it is a wonderful collection of literary disquisitions, enhanced by Poe's essay on "The Poetic Principle" and containing his "Marginalia" for good measure. S. T. C.

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# Music

By Blanche Rogers Lott

Los Angeles certainly offers its sincere congratulations to San Francisco upon the excellent plans for its orchestral concerts by a symphony orchestra with Henry K. Hadley as conductor. All serious musicians wish the northern city the greatest success in this new and praiseworthy undertaking. An increase in genuine musical activity in San Francisco will be of decided benefit to Los Angeles. The first concert will be given in November and it is probable that Sigmund Bell, the violinist, will return to San Francisco from London to become concert master of the new organization.

Unquestionably, the most popular musical instrument of the present day is the orchestra, declares Sir Charles Villiers Stanford in the London Express in a comprehensive article on "The Orchestra." A purely orchestral concert may not, it is true, draw so large an audience as a recital given by an ultra-fashionable solo singer or player, but for continuous and steady attraction, with the highest average of listeners, it comes out an easy first. The qualities which so strongly appeal to the masses are the variety of sound and the richness of sonority which a combination of players upon different instruments ensures. That this predilection is thoroughly wholesome goes without saying. A good orchestra plays, in the main, good music; the percentage of worthless and ephemeral rubbish is comparatively small, and the advancement of public taste is proportionately great. But the responsibility upon the shoulders of those who write for it is increasing apace. It is their duty to preserve both its characteristics, to preserve variety as well as sonority, for if they do not succeed in preserving variety, and allow sonority to obliterate it, the public affection for this class of music may dwindle as fast as it has grown.

Miss Gertrude Cohen, the pianist, has arrived here on a vacation of a few months before returning to the East and Europe for concert work. This gifted pianist should be heard publicly before her departure.

Madame Gerville-Reache, the French contralto, who made friends here last winter, has entirely recovered from the effects of a recent automobile accident.

Miss Paloma Schramm, the pianist, will give a recital in November. It would be a loss to the public if a pianist of Miss Schramm's equipment should devote all her time to teaching, so that her plan for at least one recital is gratifying.

Mr. Waldo F. Chase has resigned from his position as organist and choir master of St. John's Episcopal church and will devote his entire time to teaching pianoforte and composition. Mr. Chase will have charge of the piano department of the Marlborough school and will lecture there upon musical history and other important musical topics.

Mr. Percy Richards is the newly-appointed organist and choir director of St. John's church. Mr. Richards came from England with commendatory letters.

Mr. Ernest B. Raunser, well known to many former Leipsic students, has come to this city to remain and will enter the field of cello playing. Mr. Raunser was a pupil of Kleugel.

Mr. Charles Bowes is having a successful career in Paris as a teacher of voice.

Miss Kathleen Lockhart, who has been in Paris studying voice for three years, is on a brief visit to Los Angeles. Miss Lockhart will surely become a singer of prominence if she

continues her studies, for she possesses a magnificent voice and much musical intelligence. She will return to Paris next month to continue her work with Madam de La Salles.

Congregational Choral Club, William H. Lott, director, will resume its regular rehearsals Monday evening. The work to be taken up is "St. Paul" by Mendelssohn, the club having previously given "Elizah," "Attalie" and Handel's "Messiah."

Musicians will watch with interest for the articles from Buenos Aires, upon musical conditions there, which will shortly be published in the Musical Courier by Harry B. Cohn, who has been sent to South America as that paper's regular correspondent. That this already musical country will offer new fields to conquer for American artists, upon the completion of the Panama canal, is not unlikely.

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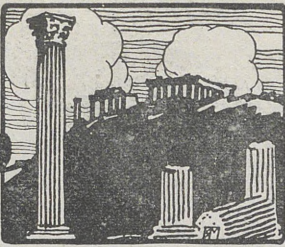
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# Art



By Everett C. Maxwell

This week our "little journey" will be to the bungalow studio and gallery of Mrs. Ada F. Lathrop, at 1048 Third street in Santa Monica. Those who take a lively interest in local art matters know Mrs. Lathrop as one of our most active workers for progress and civic betterment along art lines and others whose knowledge of such matters does not reach beyond a love for good pictures and an occasional visit to the down-town exhibitions, know this talented woman through her charming and sympathetic renderings of nature studies through the delightful medium of watercolor. Hence a formal introduction is not necessary at this time.

Mrs. Lathrop has made her home in Santa Monica ever since her return to America, after a prolonged sketching trip which well-nigh encircled the globe. She set up her household gods under her own vine and fig tree and entered at once into local art activities. Each year since she made made an individual showing at a prominent gallery and her work is always to be found in the general exhibitions made by Southern California painters. Mrs. Lathrop has always taken a deep and almost personal interest in the work of her fellow craftsmen and in her ample gallery a good position is always reserved for pictures by sincere workers in whom she is trying to interest her host of friends. Recently, I passed a profitable hour in this home studio and was surprised and delighted to find excellent examples of late work by William Wendt, Hanson Puthuff and C. A. Fries on display. Mrs. Lathrop has infinite faith in the strength of our local art colony and prophesies a golden future for California art.

Approaching the low, rambling bungalow where dwells this artist, one is impressed with its weird resemblance to a Noah's ark, which one finds, upon entering, is due to the fact that the two principal rooms are thirty-two feet long. One is a living room gallery, the other a studio workshop. The exhibit room is 18x32 feet. It is finished in dull oak with massive beamed ceilings. Extending almost across one end is a huge rustic brick fireplace, above which hangs a fine copy of "The Gleaners" by Millet. The long, narrow panels above the mantel hold studies of California missions. A gorgeous gold thread embroidery conceals the fire basket. The room is lighted by many small casement windows, set near the ceiling and curtained with wistaria patterned scrim. Deep, broad window-seats and low couches covered with Turkish rugs and piled high with cushions invite one to linger, while all about are tables and cabinets draped with Chinese embroideries which make an effective setting for rare art treasures collected from all parts of the world. Low shelves contain specimens of antique pottery, enamels, fragile glass, old carvings and hammered brases. Beyond this room is the workshop, wide, long and well equipped with all the accessories of the craft.

In the gallery are hung Mrs. Lathrop's collection of foreign and California studies. Many of these I have reviewed before in these columns, but I found several new ones which deserve special mention at this time. Several studies of picturesque villas on the Island of Capri are well drawn and full of fine color. "Waiting for the Ferry," shows a Dutch peasant girl seated on the grass by a canal. This is a poetic rendering and very good in color. "Chillon Castle" reveals this historic old pile in a gray daylight. "Lombardy Poplars" is a decorative panel and "Old Crab Baskets" shows a quaint bit of Venice. "The Grand Canal" is painted in a luminous sunset light and with "French Cottages near Paris" is broadly treated. "French Farmyard" is a study in values, but much of a picture

as well. "Autumn in France" is a crisp, delicate rendering of out-of-door nature; it is sketchily handled, yet not another brush stroke is needed to add to its finish. In "Peasant Homes" the composition is good and the quality of the shadow on the wall very fine. "The Sewing Lesson" is a delightful figure study of two Dutch girls. "Looking Down the Harbor" is unusual in composition. In the foreground one looks down upon the sagging roofs of fisherman's cottages beyond which is seen a narrow strip of the harbor.

There are many other interesting studies to be seen in Mrs. Lathrop's portfolios, too numerous to mention here. All of this artist's work is characterized by a poetic feeling for the quiet moods of nature and she often deals with the commonplace things, treating them as does the poet. A restrained sense of color and a superlative quality of its refinement, a feeling for grays and decorative compositions add charm to her work. Ada F. Lathrop is a native of New York, but pursued her art studies at the Chicago Art Institute. She passed six years studying and sketching in France, Italy, Germany, Scotland and England. She began her serious work late in life, with no intention of becoming a professional. At the end of the first year's study, her genius was recognized in Paris and she was made a member of the American Woman's Art Association of Paris. Her canvases were exhibited in Paris and Florence, also in leading galleries in America. While abroad, Mrs. Lathrop worked under several of the greatest masters, who were attracted by her talent. Thus she was literally forced into the public eye and her career as a professional worker has been one of notable achievement.

Julia Bracken Wendt's new studio is almost completed and she will soon begin work on her statuary group for the projected art gallery in Agricultural Park.

J. Bond Francisco and Franz Bischoff are sketching at Balboa Beach.

Emma Kraft and her pupils held a most interesting exhibition of jewelry at the College of Fine Arts, Garvanza, recently.

William Swift Daniell has just opened a studio gallery in the Copp building, Broadway, where pictures by a number of the best known of our painters will be shown.

Norman St. Clair is sketching at Laguna Beach.

Elizabeth Borglum has gone for her annual vacation to Santa Barbara. She will remain there through September.

Gardner Symons and Ben Foster, who have been sketching all summer at Arch Beach, near Laguna Beach, where Mr. Symons has his studio, are about to start for New York.

Henry Lovins, a student of the Art

Students' League and the Henri Chase schools of New York, will arrive in Los Angeles this month to take charge of classes in painting and drawing from life at the College of Fine Arts, Garvanza.

J. Allen Harvey's exhibition gallery has been transferred from Figueroa street to the O. T. Johnson building, Fourth and Broadway. Mr. Harvey expects to secure a fine collection of pictures from Europe soon.

Members of the Casa Verdugo Improvement Association are agitating the forming of a drainage district with the view of bonding the city for necessary funds.

Bonds in the sum of \$5,500 have been voted at Santa Ana for sewers in the Artesia sewer district. The bonds will be advertised for sale in the near future.

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Here are the rules of the league for the prevention of accidents:

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Never cross behind a car without assuring yourself that there is not another coming in the opposite direction.

Never stand on the steps.

Never let your children play in the streets.

Never get off backwards.  
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# Social & Personal



By Ruth Burke

Appointments of artistic simplicity marked the wedding of Miss Galetta Mushet and Mr. Frederick Hastings Rindge, Jr., at Christ Episcopal church Wednesday evening. Rev. Baker P. Lee officiated, being assisted by Rev. J. D. H. Browne and Rev. E. L. Howe. The church was attractively decorated with rose and shell pink asters, arranged with quantities of ferns and other greenery. Three arches of blossoms with huckleberry branches and woodwardia ferns formed the center aisle down which the bridal party passed to the altar. The chancel rail was decorated with stripped bamboo, entwined with asters, clusters of which were used also. Two unique gold candelabra completed the scheme. The young bride, who entered the church on the arm of her father, was attired in a gown of white brocaded satin, draped with princess and Battenburg lace. It was made with court train. Falling over the gown was a long veil of tulle, which was formed in bonnet effect and fastened with a spray of orange blossoms. The bride's bouquet was of orchids and lilies of the valley. Little Isabel Mushet, sister of the bride, wore a dainty white frock and carried a basket of rose petals, while Master Frederick Hauser served as ring carrier. Mrs. Frank W. Kidder, a recent bride, was matron of honor. Her gown was of princess lace, made over satin and she carried a sheath of lilies of the valley. Miss Earlda Baker, one of the season's debutantes, was Miss Mushet's maid of honor. She wore crepe meteor of peach shade, draped with white chiffon and embroidered in silver thread. Her bouquet was a sheath of Japanese lilies and a large peach-colored hat, trimmed with roses and pastel shades of ribbon completed her costume. The maids, Misses Rhoda Rindge, sister of the groom; Gladys Moore, Jean Lines, Sarah Hanawalt and Dorothy Woollacott of Riverside, were attired alike in peach shade satin with over-drape of chiffon in the same tone. Large Gainsborough hats, trimmed with pink roses, were worn and they carried bouquets of Chatney roses. Mr. Kurt Koebig was best man and the ushers included Messrs. Roy Bayly, Seymour Davids, Samuel Knight Rindge, Herbert Brown, Kenneth Wallace and Dr. Frank W. Kidder. Mrs. Mushet, mother of the bride, wore a cream silk brocaded gown with cream point Venice lace and garnitures of peach chiffon. Mrs. Frederick Rindge, mother of the groom, was attired in a gown of what satin and lace. Following the ceremony at the church, a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Mushet, 2614 Griffin avenue. At the home the same simplicity of decoration as in the church prevailed, the scheme being in peach pink and green. Mr. Rindge has built a beautiful home at 450 Kingsley Drive, where, with his bride, he will be at home to friends after November 1. The young bride is popular in the younger set here, while the groom is one of the heirs of the noted F. H. Rindge estate, which includes the valuable Malibu ranch property.

Mrs. Robert Marsh, who has been detained in Chicago, owing to the illness there of her sister, Mrs. Louise Y. Pratt, who was compelled to undergo a serious operation, expects to leave for her home September 14. Mrs. Pratt, who is making a good recovery, will accompany her, as will her little daughter, Martha. Mr. Marsh and his older daughter, Miss Florence Marsh, preceded by two weeks.

Mrs. John Kahn of South Union avenue entertained Thursday with an informal afternoon affair in compliment to Miss Gertrude Cohen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isadore Cohen of West Eighth street. Miss Cohen, who is a talented musician, returned this week from a year of study abroad. Eighteen guests were invited for the occasion.

Announcement is made of the approaching marriage of Miss Grace Wentworth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George K. Wentworth of 661 East Fifteenth place, Chicago, to Dr. E. L.

Biggs of this city. The wedding will take place October 12 at Grace Episcopal church, Chicago.

Of much interest to a wide circle of friends was the marriage Tuesday evening of Miss Hazel Tomblin, daughter of Mr. E. S. Tomblin of Ocean Park and Los Angeles, to Mr. Burdette Fletcher Williams. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John Wesley Tomblin, 720 West Twenty-eighth street, about one hundred and twenty-five friends being present as guests. The bride was attired in a dainty white French lingerie gown and carried a cluster of white blossoms. Miss Maude Howell was maid of honor and the bridesmaids were Misses Lucy Howell, Gladys Percy, Margaret Percy and Angela Shipman. The coterie of maids were attired alike in gowns of white lingerie over pink. They wore bride caps of tulle and lace with wreath of roses and garlands of pink satin, while their bouquets were of My Maryland roses. Dr. E. S. Merrill was best man and the ushers were Messrs. Theodore Cadwallader, Morris Cadwallader and Allen Tomblin, brother of the bride. The ceremony took place before the mantel, which was decorated with masses of ferns and gladioli. Lights throughout the home were shaded in delicate pink tones and as the beautiful German clock chimed eight o'clock, the bridal party entered the room to the strains of Lohengrin. Following the reading of the service, a supper was served in the garden, which was illuminated with rose-colored lights. The bride's table was attractively decorated with a large basket of pink roses and pink candelabra, while the smaller tables were arranged with carnations. Places were marked by pretty cards tied with pink ribbon bows. Mr. and Mrs. Williams, after a wedding trip, will go to Milwaukee to make their home.

Miss Maude Bigelow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Johnson Bigelow of 2636 Kenwood avenue, was married Wednesday evening to Dr. William Elisha Sibley, the ceremony being celebrated at the home of the bride's parents, Rev. Baker P. Lee officiating. The bride was given away by her father. She wore a handsome gown of soft white satin, covered with duchesse lace. Her tulle veil was fastened with a spray of orange blossoms and lilies of the valley, and she carried a shower of orchids and lilies of the valley. Members of the bridal party were attired alike in white crepe de chine gowns, trimmed with princess lace and satin buckles. Miss Orell Bigelow, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Misses Laura Lee Stewart and Ruth Buchanan were bridesmaids. They carried long-stemmed American Beauty roses. The ribbon bearers were Misses Eula Smith, Italia Bower, Helen Bushnell and Moy Matlock. Mr. Fred Cale was best man. About two hundred guests were present. Dr. and Mrs. Sibley left after the wedding supper for a honeymoon trip to the mountains. They will make their home in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hurd of 777 North Los Robles avenue, Pasadena, left Thursday for New York, where they will enjoy a two months' stay.

Mrs. Cloyd P. Lott of Portland, Oregon, whose marriage to Mr. Lott, formerly one of the popular young bachelors of this city, took place last June, is visiting in this city as the guest of her mother, Mrs. King.

Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Cole of Colegrove left this week for Glen Alpine, Lake Tahoe, where they have joined Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Clark of Hollywood for a pleasant vacation outing.

Miss Margaret Goetz has returned from a month's sojourn in the North, visiting San Francisco, Berkeley, Santa Cruz, Monterey, Palo Alto and Carmel-by-the-Sea.

Announcement is made by Mrs. Charles Jacoby of the engagement of her daughter, Miss Irma Jacoby to Mr. Sidney C. Goldman of Phoenix, Arizona. The wedding will take place early in the spring, when Mr. Goldman's

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LOS ANGELES

Wednesdays. Colonel Teed, who went east with the Shriners the middle of July, met Mrs. Teed in New York and they returned together, stopping en route at the Grand Canyon for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bilicke of Monterey Road have been entertaining as their house guests, the Misses Jeanette Miller and Kathleen Miller of Kansas City.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Woodhead and their four daughters left this week for New York, whence they will sail for a year abroad. They have a host of friends here, where they formerly lived.

Miss Callie Koster of Bakersfield is a guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Roy F. Koster of 1143 West Twenty-ninth street.

Mrs. Leah J. Seeley and her two daughters, Misses Ada B. Seely and Miss Mabel Seeley have returned from an extended European trip, including Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, France, Holland and England, and are

father, brother and sister return from an extended European trip. Miss Jacoby, who is the daughter of the late Mr. Charles Jacoby, a prominent merchant of this city, met her betrothed while abroad with her mother. Mrs. Jacoby and Miss Jacoby are at the Van Nuys for the fall and winter months.

At a prettily appointed five hundred party given Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Adelaide Cahen of 1408 Magnolia avenue, announcement was made of the betrothal of the hostess' daughter, Miss Gladys Cahen, to Mr. F. P. Crook of Whittier. Down stairs the rooms were attractively decorated for the occasion with quantities of yellow blossoms, while the small tables on the roof garden, where luncheon was served, were arranged with baskets of yellow flowers. Favors were tiny crooks and canes, suggestive of the names of the young couple. No date is announced for the wedding. The young bride-elect is a graduate of the Westlake School for Girls, while her betrothed is a graduate of the University of California. Among the guests present at the affair Wednesday were Misses Alice Cline, Anne Nelan, Rae Belle Morlan, Bernetta Blakewell, June Whittemore, Leigh Whittemore, Ruth Wood, Maude Wood, Ruth Holmes, May Hamilton, Helen Walker, Ruth Teetzel, Melamie Cahen, Isabel Morse, Frances Hall, Katherine Tottenham, Myrte McCabe, Helen Lane, Ilda Lane, Fay McKinley, Lilly Zeus, Hazel Barlow, Georgie Bailey of Phoenix, Arizona, Margaret McGee, Ruth Cullen, Emily Hutton, Mmes. Oliver Cook, Sylvain Cahen, Fannie Lewis and Josephine Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Hinchcliffe, formerly of South Grand avenue, have moved into their handsome new home at 1307 Crenshaw boulevard, where they will be at home to their friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Gillean and their sons, Warren Gillean, Jr., and Lute Gillean left Thursday for New York and Washington, where they will visit for two months or so.

Mrs. Freeman G. Teed, who has been visiting in New York City for nearly a year, has returned to her home, 1313 West Forty-first place, where she will be at home the first and second



at their home, 1515 South Figueroa street. Mrs. Seeley's son, Mr. Roland Seeley, who at present is visiting in Iowa, will return home within a fortnight.

Dr. and Mrs. Sidney Budgett have returned from a visit to the East, including New York, St. Louis and the Tennessee and Ozark mountains, and are at their home, 2400 Ocean View avenue, for the fall and part of the winter season. Mrs. Budgett, who is known in the world of fiction by her pen name, Elizabeth Dejeans, made the eastern trip partly in the interest of her third novel, "The Far Triumph," which will be issued from the Lippincott press and on sale the latter part of the current month. She also gathered additional material for her fourth book upon which she is now engaged. "The Far Triumph," which is heralded as a novel of tremendous strength, deals with social conditions as found in a large city, its trend being a subject of general interest to men and women. The book upon which Mrs. Budgett is now at work will deal directly with woman's interest in a broad sense.

At a simple service Wednesday evening, Miss Bessie McEachern, daughter of Mrs. Christina McEachern of 998 West Thirty-fourth street, was married to Mr. Sprague Aldrich, a successful young bridge constructor, engaged on one of the big contracts in Brazil at present. The marriage culminates a pretty romance, which had its beginning in Halifax, N. S., twelve years ago, when both the principals lived in that city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Benjamin Reutepohler at the Salem Congregational church, being witnessed only by members of the immediate family. Miss Jennie McEachern, sister of the bride, assisted as maid of honor and Mr. James McEachern, a brother, was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich left Thursday morning for Providence, Rhode Island, where they will visit relatives of the groom and later they will visit their former home city and in New York, enjoying a honeymoon trip of three months. Mr. Aldrich will then return to Brazil, being joined a little later by his bride.

Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Bennett of 1717 Fletcher street, South Pasadena, have returned from a pleasant trip of several weeks to Portland, Oregon, and other northern points.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Keeler of 605 Wilton place, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Potter of Kingsley drive, will leave the middle of this month for a motor trip to Oceanside, Coronado, San Diego and Santa Barbara.

Mrs. Egelhoff Rundell, Miss Dorothy Egelhoff, Mrs. Ross R. Foster, Dr. and Mrs. J. Coughlan and Prof. and Mrs. James Black have decided to join the party of seventy-five Los Angelenos who will leave here September 12, under the personal direction of D. F. Robertson, manager of the steamship department, German American Savings Bank, on a nine months' tour around the world.

Judge and Mrs. F. G. Finlayson and their daughter, Miss Beatrice Finlayson, of 500 Gramercy place left the first of the week for San Francisco, whence they will tour northward for several weeks.

Mrs. Robert Hayes Wilson of 5000 Gramercy place announces the marriage of her daughter, Miss Kathleen Wilson, to Mr. Herbert Utterback, the ceremony having taken place Tuesday at the Christ Episcopal church, Rev. Baker P. Lee officiating. The young couple will make their home in Oxnard.

Formal announcement is made of the betrothal of Miss Marian Glenn, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Glenn of Southern Minnesota, to Mr. Arthur C. Wier, son of Mrs. Henry Marvin Wier of this city, and a cousin of Mrs. Joseph F. Sartori. Mr. Wier is a member of the University and the Sierra Clubs and is well known in local society. The wedding will take place in the East in the near future.

Mrs. Florence C. Brewer and her daughter, Miss Leah Brewer, have returned to their home on West Adams street, after a two months' outing at Catalina.

Miss Bernice Marcher of 2145 Thompson street will be hostess at an afternoon shower which she will give Thursday afternoon, September 21, in compliment to Miss Viola Henck,

whose marriage to Mr. Allington Gordon Hemming will take place next month.

Former Senator and Mrs. Stephen W. Dorsey plan to leave soon for another European trip, starting from Los Angeles September 16. They will sail on the St. Paul, and their stay abroad will be of indefinite length. They will make their headquarters in England, where they have many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney N. Reeve of 2954 Roxbury street have returned from a two months' outing at the beach.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Lindsay and Miss Gladys Lindsay of 2610 West Adams street left Friday of last week for Boston. Miss Lindsay will enter Wellesley College this term. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay plan to remain in the East for a month's visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Carlton Lee have returned from a summer in the East and are at home with Mrs. Lee's parents. Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross Clark, 710 West Adams street.

Judge and Mrs. Victor E. Shaw of Severance street have returned from a delightful visit in San Diego with friends and relatives. While in the southern city they were the guests of Mrs. Shaw's brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Newkirk. Judge Shaw previously enjoyed a tour through Oregon and Yellowstone Park.

Of interest to members of the younger set is the announcement made by Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Guthrie of 1233 Arapahoe street of the betrothal of their daughter, Miss Flora Guthrie, to Mr. George G. Applegate of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The wedding will take place early in October at the home of the bride's uncle, Mr. Arthur L. Lowrie, in Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Van Nuys and their daughter, Miss Kate Van Nuys, of West Sixth street, have returned from their summer outing in the North. They passed July and August at Paso Robles. Miss Annis Van Nuys, who was with her parents a part of the season, is now at Lake Tahoe with Mrs. Sidney Ehrmaine.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Claussen and little daughter, Martha Louise, of 661 Bonnie Brae street are visiting in Marion, Indiana, with Mrs. Claussen's parents, and in Houston, Texas, with Mr. Claussen's mother. They will return home in October.

Mrs. S. F. Wiles is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Rae Cowan of 248 Ardmore street. With her husband, she has been touring the eastern and southern states during the summer months. Mr. Wiles is expected home within a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Maier, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Neuer, left this week for a motoring trip through the North. They will visit the various places of interest and plan to be away during the month of September.

Dr. and Mrs. Fred Holliday of Ebono, Mexico, who have been passing a few months in the United States, left recently for San Francisco, after a visit here, where they were the house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert G. Wylie of 17 Chester place. They will be in the North about a month.

Judge and Mrs. Frank D. Hutchings of Kansas City have left for their home after a visit here and in other parts of Southern California. While in Los Angeles, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchings were house guests for a fortnight of Mr. and Mrs. Meredith P. Snyder of Orchard avenue.

Recent arrivals at the Arrowhead hotel include Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Vickery, Los Angeles; Mrs. Martha Vickery, Pasadena; Mrs. Leslie Carr, Chicago; and Miss Frank A. Harris, Ottawa, Kansas; Mr. and Mrs. Milton Kauffman, El Monte, California; Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Hays, San Francisco; Mr. Stanley Anderson, Hollywood; Miss Rose Walton and Mrs. Anna Gogle, San Francisco; Mr. F. R. Gregson and Mr. Hugh Boyle, Los Angeles; Messrs. J. M. Overall, L. V. Overall and R. E. Overall, Los Angeles; Mr. F. A. Raney, Los Angeles; Mrs. H. A. Bates, Redlands; Miss Bates, Redlands; and Miss Cora Anners, Hazleton, Pennsylvania; Mr. M. F. Tarpey and Mr. Al Murphy, Los Angeles; Mr. E. J. Coak, Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. E. Haring, New York City; Drs. C. H. Whitman and P. O. Sundin, Los An-

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geles; Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Gibbon; T. E. Gibbon, Jr.; F. R. Gibbon and Miss Dickinson, Los Angeles; Messrs. J. M. Moore and F. G. Nevin, Los Angeles; Mr. George H. Wolcott, Boston, Massachusetts; Mr. M. L. Haskett, Mr. D. S. Haskett, Mr. R. C. Haskett, Miss Mary Blair, Pasadena; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Keefe, Los Angeles, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Sartori and party of six, Los Angeles.

### At Mt. Washington

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Schepps are among the late arrivals at the Mt. Washington hotel.

Mrs. Frank Gunsaulus of Chicago and Mrs. W. N. Hilles of South Pasadena were dinner guests Wednesday of Mrs. Viola Kennedy at Hotel Mt. Washington.

Repairs of the tennis courts of the Mt. Washington hotel are almost completed, and soon will be enjoyed by the guests.

Dr. and Mrs. Elliot Field, guests at the Mt. Washington hotel, are passing a few days at Catalina.

Mrs. H. Darling was a week-end guest at the Mt. Washington hotel.

Miss Ruth Cheyney of Tucson, Arizona, attended the dance given at the Hotel Mt. Washington Saturday evening.

Miss A. A. Smead and Mrs. E. G. Smead are guests at the Hotel Mt. Washington.

Mrs. George Gage, Mrs. R. B. Bur-

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mister and son and daughter were guests at luncheon Tuesday of Mrs. Kennedy at the Mt. Washington hotel.



# Cheaters

Ordinarily, the fact that a performance is inclined to be salacious is sufficient to pack the house, but American audiences such as the Mason draws, evidently demand more than mere sensuousness in a play. "The Girl in the Taxi," playing a return engagement at this theater, opened to a slimly-attended house, which enjoyed the absurd situations of the farce, but was not convinced of its sincerity. It is not American humor, but of the continental stripe, the closing situation being typical of the entire performance—the three gay husbands, forgiven by their trusting wives, swear "never again," meanwhile winking hilariously

piece is in truth disappointing, not risqué enough to be startling, and not clever enough to make it more than banal.

## "Father and the Boys," at the Belasco

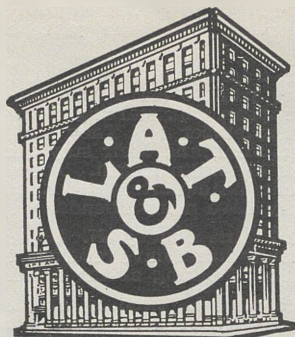
George Ade's comedy, "Father and the Boys," does not find the Belasco company happily cast this week. There is a sort of misfit all around, even the stage-settings falling far below the average of the Belasco theater. This slangy comedy of the old broker who has worked all his life for his boys, and who finds when he needs them that they are not interested in his business, is pathetic as well as humorous. Burr McIntosh has William Crane's part of



MAX FIGMAN, IN REPERTOIRE AT THE AUDITORIUM

at the house and at one another. Fortunately, the gay rounder of a husband is not a national characteristic, so the situation does not appeal so universally to the American theatergoer as it did in its original form in other surroundings. It is doubly unfortunate that in farces of this kind the wives are always such simple-minded souls that one is tempted almost into sympathy with their deceiving spouses. In this special case the action of the piece concerns a midnight jollification at a cafe, where a father, his son, and his nephew have all gone separately, in company with young women of whom the wives decidedly would not approve. Their efforts to avoid detection when the police are called in, provide the necessary complications. Pearl Sindelar, as the "girl," the wife of a wealthy perfume manufacturer, is a stunning young person with most effective gowns. She appeared in the former engagement of the piece, but the majority of the cast is new to Los Angeles. Roy Suttiner, as Bertie Stewart, handles his infantile part well and provides the only musical numbers of the show. Richard Bartlett and Philip Branson play the other members of the trio, and Jules Ferrar is cast as Frederick Smith, husband of Mignon. The

father, otherwise Lemuel Morewood. Mr. McIntosh is a distinct disappointment. In his quieter moments he is excellent, but otherwise he is given to a redundancy of gesturing, an irritating habit of enforcing every line by slapping his companions' shoulders and shaking a finger in their faces that becomes ridiculous and materially detracts from his characterization. Further than this, he has not made any too careful a study of his lines, since he "goes up" again and again. To Charles Ruggles go the honors for masculine performers. As "Tuck" Bartholomew he is a rude delight, and his way of delivering his slangy lines is a thing of joy. James Applebee never approaches an approximation of the character of Major Didsworth, nor does Donald Bowles lend virility to the part of Billy Morewood. Richard Vivian is in his element as the athletic Tommy, and Robert Harrison's brief bit as Cal Higbee is admirable. Had Adele Farrington been given the part of the slangy Western actress instead of demure, ingenuous Bessie Barriscale, a better effect would have been produced. Miss Farrington is too stilted for her part of the society matron, and Miss Barriscale is altogether too much of the ingenue type to suit her role.



## The Public's Confidence

in a bank is based upon the institution's equipment and the personnel of the management; on impregnable vaults and efficient directors. No bank in the west has finer vaults or a more capable management than this institution.

Your savings account is invited—one dollar is enough to start. Your savings will earn 4 per cent, compounded twice a year. We have several other forms of accounts—come in and let us tell you about them.

New  
Location

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AND SAVINGS BANK**

Sixth and  
Spring

Roberta Arnold is a dainty picture as Emily Donelson. If Miss Arnold were to take lessons in voice culture she would raise her characterizations to a higher pinnacle. She has youth and loveliness and intelligence, and all she requires is hard work. Next week Lewis Stone returns to his own in a new drama by Richard Tully, and will be warmly welcomed, especially after a dose of "Father and the Boys."

## "Her Husband's Wife," at the Burbank

"Her Husband's Wife," a comedy in three acts by Augustus E. Thomas, holds the boards at the Burbank theater this week and provides ample entertainment for the audiences. The fabric of the play is weak, for the story, which centers about a young woman of hypochondriacal tendencies, while not improbable, is largely imbued with a vein of the farcical. Believing that she is soon to die, Irene Randolph decides to select her successor as a wife to Stuart Randolph. She chooses a girl friend, who has allowed herself to become a frump through carelessness, thinking that while making a "nice" wife, she will not cause the husband to forget spouse No. 1. However, when the second wife-elect blossoms out in stylish apparel and seemingly enjoys the novelty of her position as the affianced-to-be of her friend's husband, the wife forgets her imaginary illness, wins back her husband and marries her brother to her friend. The cast is limited to six persons and heavy demand is made upon the players to give realism to their several characterizations. Margaret Illington, essaying her first comedy role locally, gives an admirable portrayal of the wife, while Byron Beasley, as John Belden, uncle of Irene and Richard Belden, makes as much as possible out of the Henry Miller part. This week marks the initial appearance with the Burbank company of Forest Stanley, who will play the juvenile leads. As Stuart Randolph, the husband, Mr. Stanley gives promise of becoming a strong recruit; his acting is spontaneous and devoid of theatricism. Grace Travers' Emily Ladew, especially in the first act, is an excellent portrayal. Harry Mestayer gives a worthy delineation of Richard Belden, the brother, and Anna Thomas appears in the lesser role of a maid.

## Dante's "Inferno," at the Majestic

If you have not watched the wonderful advance of the moving picture industry, and also if you have watched it, the pictures of Dante's "Inferno," now being shown at the Majestic, will prove of unusual interest. The field is widening wonderfully and the possibilities are practically unlimited in the uses to which motion pictures may be put. Instruction can be made more interesting through this medium than the dry pages of school books, and if children could see the heroes of history and mythology actually before their eyes they would enjoy and remember in much greater degree. The "Inferno" represents a stupendous undertaking, and Dante's weird and wonderful conception of hell is a sight everyone should see. As is fitting, an Italian company is responsible for the pictures. They are staged in wild and beautiful scenery and the actors lend themselves to the mystery of the setting with all the fire of the Latin temperament. Every detail of the pictures may not prove wholly pleasing, perhaps it could not be expected, but

the general effect is striking and impressive and brings this great work before many persons who otherwise would know little or nothing about it.

## Entertaining Bill at Orpheum

This week's bill at the Orpheum is of unusual size and of elaborate equipment, with sumptuous settings and dozens of players. A charming new act is that of Amelia Stone and Armand Kalisz, christened "Mon Amour," credited for which is largely due the latter. M. Kalisz is magnetic, well groomed, and at perfect ease in his part, and he is responsible for the music and lyrics of the miniature musical comedy, both of which are far better than the book, to which Edgar Allen Woolf pleads guilty. Miss Stone is a trifle large and mature for the kittenish manners she assumes, but in the temptation dance, where the lighting effects are good, and which is an exotic bit, artistically done by both performers, she is exceedingly graceful. Vincent and Terris' adaptation of Dickens' "Christmas Carol," entitled "Scrooge," is an interesting novelty, even though there is far too much for it. As Scrooge, Walter Clark does a character drawing which is excellent, until he lets his voice get from his control and go trembling into unexplored fields. Every actor should remember that the ridiculous is just a step removed from the sublime. Despite a grotesque make-up, which is too obviously intended to be horrible, Henry Humphrey never suggests the ghostly visitor, Marley, since his physique is altogether too large and substantial to be concealed by greasepaint. It would improve the sketch were the pictures shown to Scrooge by Marley to be given in pantomime. Breath-taking in its swiftness and its skill is the act of the "The Three Original Londons," who well deserve their title "champions of the air." It must take a great deal of that commodity known as "nerve" to risk one's life twice a day for a tribute of applause and a fat pay envelope, as does the smaller of the trio, who is tossed through the air time and again as if he were an inanimate object. Lou Anger's diatribe on war is well known from his recent visits, and he seems to have lost none of his popularity. The always interesting motion pictures, which have become a prominent and admirable feature of the Orpheum bills, bring current events graphically before the eyes of the audiences.

## "Around the Town," at the Lyceum

"Around the Town" is the Armstrong attraction at the Lyceum theater, and is proving one of the best offerings of the season. It deals with local questions in a pertinent fashion, and extracts a large amount of fun from the various situations. "What is a meal?" is the title of one scene, which is laid in a local cafe, and what constitutes a bathing suit is discussed in the consecrated confines of Long Beach. Then, too, there is a suffragette debate which begins nowhere and ends in the same spot. Apparently, the audience best enjoys the scene in which Ed Armstrong conducts a rehearsal of his company. Ethel Davis, piquant and amiable, essays the character of Ethel Davis, peevish and jealous prima donna, who desires to gather in all the laurels of every performance. The Baby Dolls are put through strenuous dances on the unset stage, and the audience seems to believe that it has caught a glimpse of the real "behind



the scenes." Dorothy Dale and Will Armstrong disport themselves in a brief bit concerning an expressman, and Frances White, attractive in a fetching bathing suit, sings her "Splash Me" song, which takes immensely. As usual, there are many songs and dances to provide lively entertainment.

#### Offerings for Next Week

Richard Walton Tully's new play, "The Bird of Paradise," will have its first production on any stage at the Belasco theater Monday night, at the hands of Lewis S. Stone and the Belasco company. This is the first work of Mr. Tully to reach the footlights since his remarkably successful play, "The Rose of the Rancho." The play deals with the superstitions of the Hawaiians and their effect upon the heroine of the drama. The heroine is Luana, a beautiful Kanaka girl, who traces her lineage back to the original king and conqueror of the islands. She

Local play patrons are already familiar with Mr. Mestayer in this part, and it is known that Miss Illington has long had a desire to appear at Juliet. On the occasion of her graduation she won the Joseph Jefferson diamond medal for her artistic rendering of Juliet's lines. A production of splendor is promised.

Beginning Monday, September 11, Max Figman opens a new chapter of the Auditorium theater's popular price campaign, when he will make his appearance in "The Marriage of Kittie." Mr. Figman is an actor of national reputation and will present a series of plays with which his name is closely associated. Mr. Figman is an individualist, and the chief aim of his artistic career has been to avoid the commonplace. Mr. Stoermer has secured Mr. Figman for at least a month and it is believed that he may be induced to prolong his stay in this city. In the four weeks, Los Angeles theatergoers



MARGARET WEBB, AT THE ORPHEUM NEXT WEEK

is, therefore, eligible to the throne of Hawaii. She hardly understands this fact, but an old priest, who has charge of her grandfather's burial cave, has hopes that one day she may become queen. The play opens on a day when an American comes ashore from a steamer for a brief survey of the scenery. Another visitor also arrives, an American girl, who finds a vagabond beach comber and fires him with ambition. Wilson falls in love with Luana, who clings to him faithfully, thus losing her chance for the throne. Finally an old superstition convinces her that unless she gives up her white lover and returns to her people, as a sacrifice to the gods, the country will be destroyed by a volcanic eruption. Bessie Barriscale will have the best opportunity of her career in the role of Luana, a part which requires girlishness as well as a fund of emotion. Lewis S. Stone, fresh from his summer vacation, will have the role of Wilson, the American. David Landau will have an important assignment, while Howard Hickman, Richard Vivian and other will contribute their best individual endeavors.

So pronounced has been Margaret Illington's success in the Henry Miller comedy, "Her Husband's Wife," that it will be continued a second week, beginning with the Sunday matinee. Miss Illington, as the hypochondriac young wife, is proving that she can play comedy as well as emotional roles. Byron Beasley, as the uncle of the young couple, contributes a notable bit of acting; Grace Travers, as wife-number-two-to-be, gives a capital interpretation, and the new juvenile leading man, Forest Stanley, jumped into instant popularity as the young husband. Miss Illington's special engagement with the Burbank company will end next week, and for her farewell appearances the management has selected "Romeo and Juliet," with Miss Illington as the heroine, and Harry Mestayer as Romeo.

may expect "The Man on the Box," "Mary Jane's Pa" and "The Substitute." While playing in San Francisco Mr. Figman made a great hit in "The Marriage of Kittie," with which he opens his engagement. Manager Stoermer announces that there will be no change in prices during the Figman engagement, and that the Auditorium theater will continue its policy of giving the best for the lowest price.

At the Majestic theater the Milano company's films of Dante's "Inferno" have been successful, even beyond the dream of the promoters, and will be continued for a second and last week, beginning Sunday afternoon. The exhibitions have attracted large audiences, and included among the interested spectators have been dozens of clergymen who have declared that the pictures are of exceptional value from an educational standpoint. Aside from the literary and religious features of the pictures, they also provide entertainment. The manufacturers of the films claim that more than a year was required to complete them, while the cash outlay was in excess of a hundred thousand dollars before the first film was exhibited. No moving pictures that have been displayed in this city have evoked so much critical comment as these pictorial representations of the experiences of Virgil and Dante on their pilgrimage through the Inferno. Two exhibitions are given daily, at 2:30 every afternoon, and at 8:30 every evening.

Headlining the new Orpheum bill for the week beginning Monday matinee, September 11, is Nana, the dancer, described as "tempestuous, temperamental and beautiful." Nana is said to be a woman of unusual beauty, and of rare skill in acrobatic dancing. It is suggested that while her Parisian dances are risque in detail, the speed and skill with which they are done leave nothing but an impression of their

Morosco-Blackwood Co., Props. and Managers.

**MOROSCO'S BURBANK THEATER** Main Street, Near Sixth.  
SECOND BIG WEEK BEGINNING SUNDAY MATINEE, SEPT. 10,  
America's Most Brilliant Young Emotional Actress,

**Margaret Illington** and the Burbank Stock Company will offer for the first time at popular prices, A. E. Thomas' exceedingly fine comedy success,  
**Her Husband's Wife** To follow---"Romeo and Juliet." Last appearance of MARGARET ILLINGTON. Seats Selling.

#### HAMBURGER'S MAJESTIC THEATER

Broadway, near Ninth. LOS ANGELES' LEADING PLAYHOUSE Oliver Morosco, Manager  
SECOND AND LAST CROWDED WEEK. STARTING SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.  
TWICE DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8:30 p. m., First Exhibition in the West of the Great Milano Films,

### DANTE'S INFERNO

The most recent sensational masterpiece in moving pictures. Five highly artistic reels, running two full hours. Prices---Afternoons, 25c. Nights, 25c, 35c and 50c. Seats now selling.

TO FOLLOW---HARRY BULGER, IN "THE FLIRTING PRINCESS." Seats Thursday.

Morosco-Blackwood Co., Props. and Managers

**BELASCO THEATER** Matinees Thursday, Saturday and Sunday. Every Night at  
BEGINNING MONDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 11,

The Belasco Theater Company will offer for the first time anywhere, Richard Walton Tully's Romance of Hawaii,

### THE BIRD OF PARADISE

REAPPEARANCE OF LEWIS S. STONE.

Broadway, bet. 6th & 7th. Home 10477, Main 977 **ORPHEUM THEATER** MATINEE AT 2:15 DAILY.  
THE STANDARD OF VAUDEVILLE--WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY MATINEE, SEPT. 11

Nana  
Dan ses Dances  
Connelly & Webb  
"A Stormy Finish"  
Morny Cash  
"The Lancashire Lad"  
Deiro

WORLD'S  
NEWS IN  
MOTION  
PICTURES  
NEW  
WEEKLY

Stone & Kalisz  
"Mon. Amour"  
"Scrooge"  
Vincent & Terriss Co.  
Original 3 Londons  
"Champions of the Air"

Lou Anger  
"The German Soldier"

Master of the Accordion  
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS AT 2 AND 8 O'CLOCK  
Every night at 8, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c, Boxes \$1 Matinee at 2 Daily, 10c 25c, 50c, Boxes 75c.

(Formerly Orpheum) **LYCEUM THEATER** Spring St., Between 2d and 3d  
Phones Main 511, A 1389  
WEEK BEGINNING SUNDAY MATINEE, SEPTEMBER 10,

**The Armstrong Musical Comedy Company**

Featuring Ethel Davis and Will H. Armstrong, in  
A Fast and Furious Fun Vehicle,  
**PLAYING THE RACES**

Every Night, 7:45 and 9.

Every Afternoon at 2:45.

10c  
20c  
30c  
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BEAUTIFUL"

#### THE AUDITORIUM

L. E. BEHYMER,  
Manager

BEGINNING MONDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 11,

Special engagement of

**Max Figman**

With Marjorie Rambeau and the Auditorium stock

Company, in Mr. Figman's success,

### The Marriage of Kittie

beauty. Jack Connelly and Margaret Webb, favorites in this city, return in their act, "A Stormy Finish." Much of their material is new, although the stormy finish is retained. Connelly is a good pianist, and Miss Webb is a clever dancer and singer. Morny Cash is a typical British comedian, coming straight from the English music halls. Cash is a small bit of fun-making humanity, with character songs ranging from the plaint of a London "bobby" to a song of the shirt. Deiro, master of the accordion, a much-abused instrument, is an Italian genius who offers both operatic excerpts and rag time selections. Holdovers will be Amelia Stone and Armand Kalisz in "Mon Amour," the original three Londons, "Scrooge," and Lou Anger, while, of course, there will be new motion pictures and the symphony orchestra concert.

Impressario Armstrong's next offering at the Lyceum will be "Playing the Races," which opens at that theater Sunday afternoon, September 10. Of course, playing the races is a lost art in California, but nevertheless the

management expects to furnish its audiences plenty of fun on the subject. Gus Leonard will be the butt of all the jokes, slangily termed "the goat," and Will Armstrong will be the Irishman who puts Mr. Leonard's "goat" into captivity on several occasions. Ethel Davis is to have a number of new songs, and Frances White will be more in evidence than last week, while Dorothy Dale will do her part toward making things interesting. The Armstrong trio, with Eddie Mitchell, Nat Wentworth and Bohman Johnson, have several songs, and the Baby Dolls will be brought in at every opportunity. Mr. Armstrong is having special scenery for this production. The usual chorus girl contest will be held Friday night.

Two bids were received for the construction of the pier at Devil's Gate, Long Beach, and one for the repair of the Pine avenue pier. A combined bid of \$125,000 was sent in by the Raymond Concrete Pile Company of New York, and a bid on the Devil's Gate pier of \$31,532 was made by the Merceau Bridge and Construction Company.



# Books

One of the notable books of the month is Charles Morice's "The Re-appearing," which is a "vision of Christ in Paris." English readers owe their participation in the details of this remarkable "vision" to John N. Raphael, who has translated it from the French, and Coningsby Dawson has condensed the tale into a thumb nail sketch, as it were, in his introduction of the translation. Religious fervor has pictured Jesus' return to Chicago, or an American metropolis, and the application of Christian principles to business, politics and society in this country, but in this book is a view from a new angle; as the Frenchman sees the situation. Says Mr. Dawson in his preface remarks, "there is significance in the fact that Paris is selected as the scene of His return. When He came to the East He appeared in Palestine, the center of religion; when He comes to the West He appears in Paris, the center of culture. Religion has always been the culture of the Orient, whereas culture has usurped the functions of religion in the modern Occident." And so appeal is made to "the men whose spiritual imagination is darkened by overmuch learning and whose wills are hesitant through impartiality." In a peculiar and startlingly unusual manner Christ makes himself manifest in the flesh to Parisians and abides with them for eleven days, up to and including Christmas day of 1910. But his presence among men is "inconvenient," and he is rejected again. It is curious to note that in the city reputed until recently to be the wickedest in the world Christ does not utilize the methods of the day, does not descend to an illustration of how a man may make real and practical his precepts among existing conditions. He is a supreme being employing supernatural means in all cases, therefore is misunderstood or not understood at all. Why the newspapers should be without any advertising or other reading matter—except to emphasize the announcement of the 14th, for although "the Son of God has no need of advertisement," he displays decided talent in that direction, according to Monsieur Morice—can be explained on no other basis than that everything in the modern newspaper is evil and lying. Here is an opening for discussion at the outset—nor is it the last. Following the thought of the author, Narda, the brilliant newspaper man, represents the spiritually dwarfed intellectual giant who cannot cast off the shell of his limitations. He sees two sides to every question and is adrift on the tide of his liberalism. It is to Narda Christ first appears, in the cafe where the wits and brains of Paris gather. To Narda is granted the great visions, but even this experience fails to turn him, though convinced of the truth, to the highest way, for in it he sees universal poverty, inaction and a narrowing of all interests in life. On the face of it, the thought is iconoclastic without being constructive—in fact, the book lacks strength, in one sense. The world moves by positive forces, not negative. Christ was a positive force, by all evidence. Much that is torn down deserves that fate. But because a part of the working out of the present system is wrong is no reason for condemning it in entirety. Considered symbolically—the only way in which the theme can be explained satisfactorily—it represents Christ with men daily. A miracle all may experience in spirit—to no two alike, yet honestly tried, converging to a common center, the ideal, a simplification of interests and principles. Although principally a scornful indictment of the willful blindness of men, the book is strong in that it is provocative of searching thought. ("The Re-appearing." By Charles Morice. Translation of John N. Raphael, introduced by Coningsby Dawson. George R. Doran Co.)

## Magazines of the Month

Many contributors of interest to the "new thought" folk are contained in

the September issue of the Nautilus. Grace Furrill writes of "The Talent that Balked," and William Walker Atkinson of "Bergson's New Philosophy." "When Life Began to Move" is from the pen of Anne Warner. Other papers include "The Man Who Fell Off the Earth," by Chester Wood; "Afoot and Awheel in Many Lands," by Helen Rhodes Wallace; "Open Air Schools in Chicago," by Sherman C. Kingsley; "The Renewal of the Body," by Annie Rix Millitz, and the various department contributions. Editorials of pertinent interest add strength to the issue.

"Is Our Present Vacation System a Menace to the Health and Progress of Our School Children? A Word for Vacation Schools," by Edward Wilbur Mason, is the leading article in the September issue of the Craftsman. Other special contributions include "A New Spirit in College Life: 'The Amherst Idea,'" by Walter A. Dyer; "The Country Fair as an Exhibition Center: The Story of One Held in a New England Village Street," "Pergolas: The Most Picturesque and Practical Feature of Modern Outdoor Life," "French Flower Schools: a New Idea in Education," "Charles Cottet: One of the Greatest Individualists in Modern French Art," "The Birch Tree," by Katherine M. Beals and the various department features, as well as several poems and reviews.

September's issue of the Theosophical Path, edited by Katherine Tingley of Point Loma, contains a full quota of interesting and entertaining papers and articles. "Theosophy and Modern Scientific Discoveries," by Charles J. Ryan, is given first place. "Is Education Wasted?" by H. T. Edge, B. A., is a discursive subject of much merit. Other contributions of special interest include "The Bridges of Paris," by G. K.; "Misused Powers," by Kenneth Morris; "The Temple of Theseus, Athens," by R.; "Recent Admissions by Archaeologists," by a student; "Great Names in Art. Sculptures from the Albert Memorial," by an art student; "The Two Fairylands: A Study in the Literature of Wonder," by Kenneth Morris; "Light, Physical and Metaphysical," by H. Coryn, M. D., M. R. C. S.; "Eros: Painting by Julius Kronberg," by R. W. Machell; "Tempting Counterfeits vs. Reality," by Lydia Ross, M. D.; "Life and Teachings of Pythagoras," by F. S. Darrow, A. M., Ph. D. (Harv.); "Photography and the Invisible," by Philip A. Malpas; "Hereditry and Biology," by H. T. Edge, B. A., and many other contributions of worth.

"Selections from Leonardo Da Vinci," comprising his "Thoughts on Life," and translated by Edward McCurdy, form the subject of the Babelot's September number. This issue is exceedingly timely, in view of the fact that the stealing of Da Vinci's world-famous picture, the "Mona Lisa," is one of the topics of the day. To quote Mr. Mosher: "Mr. McCurdy has made it plain that 'in some of the briefer passages, especially when moralizing upon the greater truths of human existence, he attains to perfect lucidity of utterance.' But when all is said, we cannot overlook the fact that this supreme artist who painted 'The Last Supper' and 'La Gioconda' remains perhaps the most mysterious figure in the annals of Italian art."

## Notes From Bookland

Owen Johnson, whose new book, "Dink Stover at Yale," is announced for serial publication in McClure's, is a writer who has tripled his rates in the last three years, notes the Chicago Post. He is the son of Robert Underwood Johnson, editor of the Century, and by nature and environment always had more than the usual mastery of the technique of writing. But he wrote his early novels without arriving anywhere. About three years ago, rather accidentally, out of a memory of his early school days, he wrote his first Lawrenceville story. He disposed of it

## Two Big California Novels

### DON SAGASTO'S DAUGHTER

A Romance of Southern California, by Paul H. Blades. A story of the antagonisms of the speculating American spirit and the poetical, ancestral Mexican.

### JOAN OF RAINBOW SPRINGS

A Stirring Story of the Colorado Desert of California, by Frances Marion Mitchell. This is a novel of action, pathos, strong character-drawing and rare descriptive power.

## "THE BIG BOOK STORE"

Cunningham, Curtiss and Welch Co.

252 SOUTH SPRING STREET.



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the New  
\$100,000  
Mill

# Globe A-1 Flour

Thousands of dollars have been spent to make "Globe A-1" a perfect flour, one that will give entire satisfaction in every kind of baking.

Made in an absolutely clean, sanitary mill.

GLOBE MILLS

LOS ANGELES

to a weekly that pays above the average for stories that they like—they paid him probably double his market rate then. He wrote another and another. Then, one day, meeting a friend, he said: "I've got it! I've been feeling my way, but I never hit my vein before—and I've got material enough to keep me busy for a long time to come." A true word! He has kept it up. That weekly, and others which publish the Lawrenceville stories, pay him just three times that first rate. He has published three or four books, all single and collective Lawrenceville tales, and his new serial takes Dink Stover through Yale.

Commenting on the fact that the works of W. D. Howells are to be published in a collected edition, the Chicago Post thinks the reading public could get along fairly well under present conditions, but deprecates the absence of a good collection of the works of California's Frank Norris of brilliant memory. It is added: It used to be said of him that a most promising career was prevented by his untimely death. The words are true enough, but the implication is misleading. Frank Norris was not merely a writer of promise. He was a writer of the most significant accomplishment. "The Octopus" and "McTeague" are certainly among the twenty best books that American fiction has to show. "Moran of the Lady Letty" will not be forgotten so long as Stevenson's best romance lives. And there are interesting essays on literature which will always retain their eloquence. It is unfortunate that Norris' last novel, "The Pit," should have been so unrepresentative of his powers. The weakness of this book more than anything else has militated against his fame. If his career had culminated in "The Octopus," or "McTeague," he would loom

greater in the eye of the world. It is doubly a pity that he did not finish the third book of his trilogy, which was to have been called "The Wolf." At the time of Norris' death it was announced that the unfinished ms. of "The Wolf" was in the hands of a friend who would complete it. To complete another man's book is a labor of love and one that is never appreciated; it is no wonder that the promise has not been carried out. But when a sufficient time has elapsed for us to appreciate Frank Norris, the publication of the unfinished work may be hoped for. Its publication will perhaps be coincident with the erection of a statue to its author in San Francisco; it is a pleasant thought.

Bernard Macy calls attention to the nice question of ethics and literary legalities which has been raised by the publication last month of a story by Frederic Tabor Cooper in the Sterling Magazine. Dr. Cooper saw the story and knew it for his own, but avowed it to be a reprint of one that the Reader Magazine, now defunct, but once published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company, had published five years or so ago. At first the Sterling people disavowed all knowledge of the affair, but when approached by Dr. Cooper's lawyers, "looked the matter up" and discovered, according to them, that they had bought the story from the Bobbs-Merrill Company. The Bobbs-Merrill Company has been called on for its explanation, and the matter is still in the hands of lawyers. Not many magazines care to publish, knowingly, reprints, and it is a nice question as to how far the rights of reselling belong to a magazine that buys a story in good faith for the usual serial rights. At all events, Dr. Cooper is open to conviction, and is seeking earnestly after knowledge that is convincing.



# FIRST NATIONAL BANK

of Los Angeles

Statement of Condition at the Close of Business Sept. 1, 1911

## RESOURCES

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Loans and Discounts.....                            | \$12,329,964.46 |
| U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation.....              | 1,250,000.00    |
| Bonds, Securities, Etc.....                         | 1,254,536.95    |
| Cash and Sight Exchange.....                        | 5,789,573.70    |
| Customers' Liabilities Under Letters of Credit..... | 125,201.41      |
| Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer.....           | 62,500.00       |
| Other Real Estate Owned.....                        | 1,000.00        |

**Total.....\$20,812,776.52**

## LIABILITIES

|                                      |                 |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Capital Stock Paid in.....           | \$ 1,500,000.00 |
| Surplus and Undivided Profits.....   | 2,354,502.18    |
| National Bank Notes Outstanding..... | 728,450.00      |
| Deposits.....                        | \$16,223,360.60 |
| Reserved for Taxes.....              | 6,463.74        |

**Total.....\$20,812,776.52**

Statement of the Condition of

# THE LOS ANGELES TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

Los Angeles, California, at the Close of Business, September 1, 1911

## RESOURCES

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Loans and Discounts.....                   | \$7,442,793.70 |
| Bonds, Securities, Etc.....                | 2,180,476.95   |
| Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures..... | 1,089,539.17   |
| Overdrafts.....                            | 1,025.54       |
| Cash and Sight Exchange.....               | 2,293,733.96   |

**Total.....\$13,007,569.32**

## LIABILITIES

|                                    |                |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| Capital.....                       | \$1,500,000.00 |
| Surplus and Undivided Profits..... | 999,727.81     |
| Bond Account.....                  | 150,000.00     |
| Deposits—                          |                |
| Time.....                          | 6,432,589.99   |
| Demand.....                        | \$3,925,251.52 |

**Total.....\$13,007,569.32**

Owned by the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Los Angeles

# The National Bank of California

Hellman Building, Fourth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles, California

## CONDENSED STATEMENT

From Report to Comptroller September 1st, 1911

## RESOURCES

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Loans and Discounts.....                                     | \$2,903,797.80 |
| Overdrafts.....  | 14,076.68      |
| United States and Other Bonds.....                           | 835,516.34     |
| Real Estate, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vault..... | 107,458.41     |
| Redemption Fund with United States Treasurer.....            | 25,000.00      |
| Customers' Liability Under Letters of Credit.....            | 27,974.92      |
| Cash and Sight Exchange.....                                 | 1,722,436.35   |

**\$5,636,260.50**

## LIABILITIES

|                                    |               |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Capital Stock Paid In.....         | \$ 500,000.00 |
| Surplus and Undivided Profits..... | 210,647.63    |
| Circulation.....                   | 500,000.00    |
| Bond Account.....                  | 50,000.00     |
| Letters of Credit.....             | 27,974.92     |
| Reserved for Taxes.....            | 4,536.72      |
| Deposits.....                      | 4,343,101.23  |

**\$5,636,260.50**

The above statement is correct.

Attest: J. E. FISHBURN, President.

O. A. VICKREY, H. M. ROBINSON, R. I. ROGERS, Directors.

## OFFICERS

|                                    |                  |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| J. E. Fishburn, President.         | N. B. Blackstone |
| W. D. Woolwine, Vice President.    | F. W. Braun      |
| R. I. Rogers, Vice President.      | O. H. Churchill  |
| H. S. McKee, Cashier.              | F. W. Flint, Jr. |
| C. W. Prollius, Assistant Cashier. | H. W. Frank      |
| G. S. Pickrell, Assistant Cashier. | E. B. Gage       |

## DIRECTORS

|                |
|----------------|
| Harry Gray     |
| S. C. Hubbell  |
| Ernest H. May  |
| H. M. Robinson |
| O. A. Vickrey  |

# The Farmers and Merchants National Bank

Of Los Angeles

ISAIAS W. HELLMAN, President

|                                    |                               |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| J. A. GRAVES, Vice President       | V. H. ROSSETTI, Cashier       |
| I. W. Hellman, Jr., Vice President | GUSTAV HEIMANN, Asst. Cashier |
| I. N. VAN NUYS, Vice President     | JOHN ALTON, Assistant Cashier |
| T. E. NEWLIN, Vice President...    | WALTER WALKER, Asst. Cashier  |

Condensed Statement of Condition Made to the Comptroller of the Currency at Close of Business September 1, 1911.

## ASSETS

|  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| Loans and Discounts.....                       | \$8,089,553.71             |
| United States Bonds.....                       | 1,741,701.96               |
| Other Bonds.....                               | 1,216,668.65               |
| Customers' Liability on Letters of Credit..... | 48,708.01                  |
| Bank Premises.....                             | 414,461.92                 |
| Redemption Fund With United States Treasurer   | 75,000.00                  |
| Money on Hand.....                             | \$2,900,274.67             |
| Due From Banks.....                            | 3,329,245.00--6,229,519.67 |

**\$17,815,612.92**

## LIABILITIES

|                                      |                |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| Capital Stock Paid In.....           | \$1,500,000.00 |
| Surplus and Undivided Profits.....   | 1,950,900.68   |
| National Bank Notes Outstanding..... | 1,499,997.50   |
| Letters of Credit.....               | 73,952.29      |
| Reserved for Taxes.....              | 8,927.63       |
| Deposits.....                        | 12,781,834.82  |

**\$17,815,612.92**

I, V. Rossetti, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Correct—Attest: V. H. ROSSETTI, Cashier.

J. A. GRAVES,  
I. B. NEWTON,  
BEN R. MEYER, DIRECTORS

## LEGAL NOTICE

### IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

Of the State of California in and for the County of Los Angeles.

Orves E. Brown, Plaintiff, vs. Cora Brown, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles, and the Complaint filed in said County of Los Angeles in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California Send Greetings to: Cora Brown, Defendant.

You are Hereby Directed to Appear and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this County; or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required the said Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract or will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, this 4th day of August, A. D. 1911.

(SEAL) H. J. LELANDE, County Clerk.  
By E. G. RIGGINS, Deputy Clerk.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Not Coal Lands. 04240

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.

August 18, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that John H. Muddell, of Santa Monica, Cal., who, on May 26, 1908, made Homestead Entry No. 11760, Serial No. 04240, for S. 1/2 N. W. 1/4, N. 1/2 S. W. 1/4, Section 11, Township 1 S., Range 20 W., S. E. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, United States Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, on the 26th day of September, 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses: Charles Decker, of Santa Monica, Cal.; Mrs. Charles Decker, of Santa Monica, Cal.; Frank Slett, of Santa Monica, Cal.; Oscar H. Kappler, of Santa Monica, Cal.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

Date of first publication, August 26, 1911.

THE GRAPHIC pays more attention to Music and the Drama than any similar publication on the coast.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN LOS ANGELES, at Los Angeles, in the State of California, at the close of business, September 1st, 1911:

## Resources

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Loans and Discounts.....  | \$ 650,778.76 |
| U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.....  | 200,000.00    |
| Premiums on U. S. Bonds.....  | 8,437.51      |
| Bonds, Securities, etc.....   | 121,004.22    |
| Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures.....  | 14,201.53     |
| Other Real Estate owned.....  | 14,060.60     |
| Due from National Banks (not reserve agents).....                                     | 45,813.51     |
| Due from State and Private Banks and Bankers, Trust Companies, and Savings Banks..... | 2,560.79      |
| Due from approved Reserve Agents  | 34,776.13     |
| Checks and other Cash Items.....  | 16.00         |
| Exchanges for Clearing House.....   | 9,930.22      |
| Notes of other National Banks.....  | 11,400.10     |
| Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels and Cents.....                                     | 722.19        |
| Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz.: Specie.....                                       | \$135,847.45  |
| Legal-tender notes.....   | 1,315.00      |

|   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)..... | 10,000.00             |
| <b>Total.....</b>   | <b>\$1,268,073.21</b> |

## Liabilities

|  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| Capital stock paid in.....                           | \$ 200,000.00         |
| Surplus fund.....                                    | 24,000.00             |
| Undivided Profits, less Expenses and Taxes paid..... | 2,004.30              |
| National Bank Notes outstanding.....                 | 200,000.00            |
| Due to other National Banks.....                     | \$125,735.92          |
| Due to State and Private Banks and Bankers.....      | 46,815.20             |
| Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks.....        | 148,595.91            |
| Individual deposits subject to check.....            | 461,759.86            |
| Demand certificates of deposit.....                  | 3,214.35              |
| Certified checks.....                                | 397.50                |
| Cashier's checks outstanding.....                    | 5,400.17              |
| <b>Total.....</b>                                    | <b>\$1,268,073.21</b> |

Bills payable, including certificates of deposit for money borrowed..... 50,000.00

**Total.....\$1,268,073.21**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS Angeles, ss:

I, H. J. Stave, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. J. STAVE, Cashier.

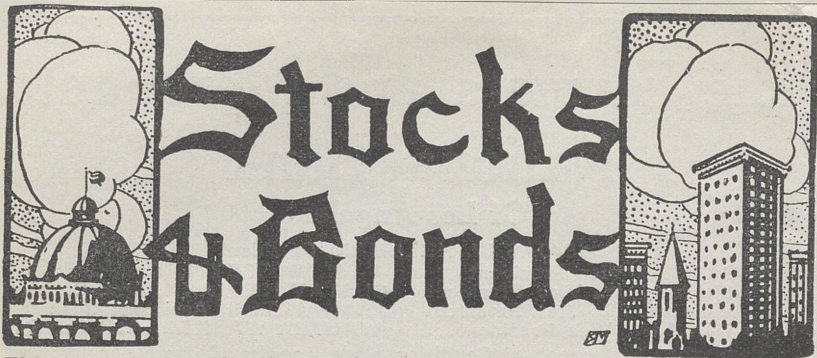
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of September, 1911.

ROBERT C. DOWNIE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

F. M. DOUGLASS,  
JOHN A. MURPHY,  
W. J. SHERRIFF, Directors.





There are strong indications of better things in the security market, with the undertone much healthier than has been manifest recently. Summer solstice having passed it is beginning to look as if there might be a strong uplift in prices, as well as in the demand. The better grades of oil shares are being absorbed and the bonds that are collateral locally are wanted by investors. The cheaper petroleum, which formerly were speculative favorites, continue in the dumps.

Mexican Common has been shaded better than two points this week, with the preferred also soft, and with the Doheny Americans off materially, as compared with late prices. The Union issues continue easy and Central alone of the higher class oils appears to be displaying any signs of real strength. The company brought in a new high gravity well recently, to which fact is due the spurt in the shares since the last report.

In the cheaper specialties, California Midway is strong. Consolidated Midway has recovered about a point and hangs around 4 cents a share, a loss of about 400 per cent since April. This, in spite of the fact that a contemplated reorganization is almost completed, which should lift the stock several points.

Rice Ranch and Western Union continue the most reliable sleepers in this market. Each should be acquired for a substantial turn before the end of the year. Jade is slipping but also should be good for a pull. Associated has ruled lifeless.

In the industrial list, Los Angeles Home Preferred received a severe jolt this week, having lost \$8 a share, as compared to the previously reported sales a month ago. It appears that a line of long stock had to be liquidated, hence the sensational downward tendency in the market.

Bonds are looking up, with the standard issues wanted for investment. Bank stocks continue favorites among those who are watching for a place to put idle funds for an indefinite period.

Among the mining shares there is little doing, with no indications that there is to be anything like activity in that direction in the immediate future. Money is a trifle hard, with funds not easily available for speculation.

#### Banks and Banking

Although the Oil and Metals Bank is not a member of the Los Angeles Clearinghouse Association, its clearings having been made through the Citizens National Bank, the association has decided to advance the necessary funds to enable the bank to liquidate on a dollar for dollar basis. John W. Wilson, special examiner for the clearing house, has been placed in charge of the affairs of the institution and every depositor will be paid off promptly. In connection with the bank's liquidation it is stated that the capital of the institution was impaired last July and the clearing house, acting upon the advice of its examiner, ordered the deficit restored by August 15, which was not done. The Oil and Metals Bank was organized only about eighteen months ago and took over the business of the Columbia Trust Company. Its paid up capital is \$275,000, and it owns the Columbia Trust building on West Third street, which will form a part of its negotiable assets.

In response to the call of the comptroller of currency at Washington for the national bank reports at the close of business September 1, an increase in loans of \$489,441 in the local banks was shown over June 7, when the last call was made, and a gain of \$3,653,381 was recorded over March 7. This call, which came at a time when deposits usually are low, noted the fact of a decrease of only a few thousand dollars as compared with the deposits in June, and more than \$1,548,000 than in March. There has been a slight decrease in the amount of available cash,

the statement showing a reserve of \$22,414,533 in the thirteen national banks of the consolidated city.

To date, the government's latest financial venture, the establishment of postal savings banks, has resulted in the designating of eighteen of these institutions in Los Angeles and vicinity. While neither Pasadena nor Long Beach has been named as yet, it is promised that both cities will be placed on the list soon. The location of these postal savings banks is as follows: Monrovia, Whittier, Santa Monica, Pomona, San Bernardino, Imperial, Redondo, Ocean Park, Redlands, Santa Paula, Colton, Ontario, Oxnard, Anaheim, Corona, Santa Ana, San Pedro.

Much interest has been manifested in Long Beach financial circles over the report that the Exchange National Bank and the State Bank may be merged. The rumor arises from the fact that Charles Wiley of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and P. H. Updike of Harvard, Nebraska, who recently purchased the interests of E. D. Kennerly and F. W. Stearns in the Exchange National Bank, also have purchased a majority or controlling interest in the State Bank of Long Beach, a commercial institution. The two banks are sound financially.

Stockholders of the Burbank State Bank have organized a Burbank Savings Bank. The officers are H. A. Church, president; Martin Pupka, vice president; R. O. Church, cashier; A. E. Dufur, assistant cashier; J. H. Avery, J. C. Conway, Thomas Story, C. B. Fischer and J. S. Shelton, directors. Quarters will be arranged for the new savings bank in a structure to be erected for its occupancy.

From the United States treasury and the banks a disbursement of not less than \$94,000,000 in dividend and interest payments must be made this month. Of that sum \$55,000,000 will be in dividends. The greatest burden of all the financing will fall upon the New York banks and the sub-treasury there. The government will have no heavy payments to make until October, when interest on the \$600,000,000 consolidation loan of 1900 falls due, and the first interest upon the recent \$50,000,000 issue of 3 per cent Panama bonds will be paid.

Washington has taken favorable action on the application of the Bank of Commerce of Pasadena to become a national institution. Officers of the bank are H. W. Chynoweth, president; MacD. Snowball and E. D. Tyler, vice presidents; W. S. Windham, cashier; T. J. Staats, assistant cashier; Dr. Charles Lee King, J. D. MacMillan, T. M. Herlihy, Arthur H. Chamberlain, H. W. Chynoweth, E. D. Tyler, L. C. Goodridge, Prof. George W. Ritchie, MacD. Snowball and T. J. Staats, directors.

Los Angeles bank clearings for August totaled \$78,823,127.39, which exceeds the clearings for August of last year by \$16,407,970, when the aggregate was \$62,415,157. For the corresponding month of 1909 the clearings were \$57,770,168.25. Building permits aggregating \$1,760,766 were taken out in August, this being greater by \$205,577 than the best previous August, that of 1909, and greater by \$382,190 than the figures for the corresponding month of last year.

There is a proposed change in the Citizens' Savings Bank of Long Beach and a reorganization of that institution may result. At a recent meeting of the stockholders it was decided to turn the nonsalable assets of the bank over to the investment company and to continue the bank, reorganizing it to meet changed conditions.

From the fact that Colton's postal savings bank, after a month of operation, had only twelve depositors, and deposits aggregating \$317, it is deduced

# LA RAMADA

Old Adobe Spanish Restaurant

## Special Daily Attraction

Special Music by the COTA TRIO and  
LA MARINATA, wonderful  
child Contralto

FREE GARAGE      GLENDALE CARS

that the banks of that place have garnered the savings of its citizens. Among the depositors are five minors and two foreign born.

Contract has been let for the two-story building, at Marine street and Trolleyway, to be occupied by the First National Bank of Santa Monica. The structure will cost \$15,000.

Azusa has petitioned Washington for the establishment at that place of a postal savings bank.

#### American Bankers' Coming Convention

Membership in the American Bankers' Association now exceeds 12,000. New applications have been received in large numbers in the last twelve months, Kansas alone adding 100 new names to the list within that period. Special efforts had been made to bring the membership up to the above figure in time for this year's annual convention, and the attempt has proved more than successful. Indications point to a record attendance at the coming convention to be held at New Orleans November 22. From 3,500 to 4,000 bankers and their friends are expected to be present. Although nothing definite is announced in regard to the transportation arrangements, it is known that the New York Central and Pennsylvania railroads are planning an even more elaborate service than on previous occasions. The special trains which have been run by these roads for the convenience of bankers attending recent conventions from the East have proved so successful that efforts will be made to perfect the facilities if possible. The New York Central, in fact, has at present under construction several steel Pullman cars specially designed for the trip. The proposed extension trip to visit the Panama canal after the convention has met with enough popularity to insure its adoption. Three new steamers of the United Fruit Company have been chartered for the occasion, which will be their maiden trips. Each steamer will accommodate about 300 passengers. The Panama Railroad Company has arranged to conduct the bankers over the entire length of the canal. The cost of the trip will not be so expensive as first thought, declares the Chicago Post. The transportation committee of the New York State Bankers' Association, which has the matter in charge, is not prepared to furnish exact rates yet, but it is believed that the cost for the entire trip to New Orleans and then to Panama and return to New York will not exceed \$300. Hotel expenses at New Orleans, of course, will be extra.

#### Astuteness of James J. Hill

Late in November last Wall street and the country at large were pitched into high excitement by remarks of James J. Hill at St. Paul when he said to a newspaper man: "When I told President Taft a few days ago that there would be many thousands of men thrown into idleness next year he was almost incredulous of my sincerity. But

I am not making a guess; it is a fact." If evidence is desired of Mr. Hill's opinion of the outlook at this time, however, it is only necessary to read the story that lies behind the earnings statements of the Hill roads for the fiscal year just closed, remarks the Chicago Post. Retrenchment started long before November, not alone on the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, but on the Burlington as well. Each one of these three reduced its maintenance by more than the combined cut of all other transcontinentals. The upkeep reduction on the Hill lines was overwhelmingly greater than that on the others. In the aggregate Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Burlington lopped off \$9,428,592. Figuring St. Paul's increase, all the other roads shaved off a total of only \$1,688,689. It may be argued that Hill was more than justified in reducing maintenance, since Great Northern and Northern Pacific were the heaviest losers in gross, the former's decrease equaling 4.6 per cent and the latter's 12.6 per cent. Burlington, however, cleared the twelve-month with a slight gain in revenue, so it is only fair to conclude that Mr. Hill did not await a recession in traffic before acting on his convictions.

#### Stock and Bond Briefs

Trustees of South Pasadena will re-advertise for bids on the city bonds recently voted. The bonds are in the sum of \$32,000 and constitute Pasadena's share in the cost of new bridges across the arroyo at Garvanza and Highland Park and South Pasadena. The Salt Lake railroad of Los Angeles county will pay a like amount.

Glendora school district will hold an election in the near future to vote on the issuance of bonds in the sum of \$50,000 for school purposes. Bonds will be in the sum of \$1,000 and will bear 5 per cent interest. The election will be held September 16.

Bonds in the sum of \$25,000 will be voted on at Anaheim at a special election to be held there September 25. The funds will be used to complete the administration building in the group of high school structures. The bonds will bear 5 per cent interest.

At a meeting of the trustees of Orange it was decided to call an election for October 2 to vote on the issuance of bonds in the sum of \$50,000 for water department and \$5,000 for fire department needs.

Steps are being taken by Huntington Beach citizens for the calling of a special election in the near future to vote bonds in the sum of \$75,000 to \$100,000 for the erection of a pier.

San Bernardino is considering calling an election in the latter part of September to vote bonds in the sum of \$200,000 for school purposes.

Sawtelle is considering a proposition to call an election to vote bonds for various public improvements, including sewers and gas mains.